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PRAVDA VIEWS RESULTS OF CEMA EXECUTIVE MEETING

PM251501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 5

[Leonid Zhmyrev "Commentator's Column": "With a Sure Step"]

[Text] The work of the latest -- already the 102d -- session of the CEMA Executive Committe has ended. Representatives of the fraternal countries examined topical questions of the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and further deepening of international production sharing and specialization in accordance with the decision of the 35th CEMA Session last summer.

The socialist countries must currently implement their outlined programs of creative activity in difficult conditions. Imperialism is fueling international tension. There are obvious attempts at flagrant interference by the U.S. administration and its NATO allies in the internal affairs of Poland and at undermining normal trade and economic ties. The CEMA Executive Committee resolutely condemned the actions of Washington and its allies as a flagrant violation of generally accepted norms of international life.

No matter how the enemies of socialism and the champions of "power politics" may rave, the socialist family of peoples, linked by common vital interests, will not leave fraternal Poland in the lurch. The fraternal countries have given and will give the Polish People's Republic comprehensive assistance in order to overcome the economic difficulties which have arisen. In accordance with adopted commitments, and ahead of the planned deadlines, essential goods will be dispatched to Poalnd. Production sharing ties will be developed and it is planned to use other forms of economic cooperation. The consolidation of the socialist order in Poland and its unhindered participation in the international division of labor, the CEMA Executive Committee statement notes, is a factor for security in Europe and for improving international relations.

Among important tasks, the Executive Committee session examined the progress of work in cooperation in leading sectors of machine building. Measures were elaborated to implement the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the creation of a single unified base for electronic equipment and so forth.

A course aimed at jointly solving the food problem was also confirmed. The Executive Committee approved measures on cooperation in this sphere. There was an examination of question of improving the quality of food products and ensuring raw material, materials and equipment for the food industry with the aim of meeting the food requirements of the socialist states' population more fully.

The CEMA Executive Committee sesion once again demonstrated totally convincingly the strength of socialist internatinalism. Integration has now become an inseparable feature of our community's life and a powerful and stable factor for peace.

TASS REPORTS ON GROMYKO, HAIG GENEVA TALKS

LD262142 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 26 Jan, TASS -- Talks between members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig were held here today.

The ministers had two meetings during which they discussed a wide range of questions of Soviet-American relations and the overall international situation.

The Soviet side paid the utmost attention to questions of ending the arms race, above all, of nuclear arms, and consolidation of peace.

From this viewpoint the state of affairs at the talks on medium-range nuclear arms limitation in Europe was discussed. Both sides noted that there exist differences in their stands that have not yet been overcome.

As to the Soviet side, it will continue, as before, doing everything to promote the solution of this problem. It has been agreed that the delegations of the USSR and the USA in Geneva will continue discussing concrete questions of nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

When the question of the resumption of talks on strategic arms limitation was discussed, the U.S. side avoided giving the deadline when it will be prepared to embark on the talks on this problem of major importance. The Soviet side declared that the USSR is ready for this.

Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig also had an exchange of opinions on such problems of mutual interest for the USSR and the USA as the situation in the Middle East, in southern Africa, in Asia and some other regions.

The Soviet side set out a principled stand on all these problems, proceeding from the need of removing the dangers with which tension in these areas is fraught for peace and of ensuring people's rights to freedom and independence.

The attempts of the U.S. side to make problems pertaining to what happens in the Polish People's Republic the object of discussion were rejected as incompatible with the principle of noninterfering in internal affairs of sovereign states.

Both sides agreed that the talks held were necessary and useful.

CORRECTION ON START OF HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

In the item subtitled "Gromyko-Haig Talks Begin" which appeared on page CC 2 of the 26 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, lines 11 through 12 of the last paragraph should read: ...general political climate and bring about the failure of the... [rewording].

VISHNEVSKIY: WEST PLANS DEMISE OF DETENTE

PM261259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Implementing the Peace Program

A tendency toward the prevention of another world war can be clearly discerned in the motley kaleidoscope of the turbulent and contradictory events of early 1982. No matter how reactionary figures and commentators try to portray international life as a choppy sea on which ships of state drift rudderless and without sails, this healthy tendency is acquiring fresh impetus.

People of good will, alarmed at the continuing deterioration in the international situation, have a reliable compass indicating a realistic way out of the prevailing dangerous situation. Namely the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. Life cogently demonstrates that program's great effectiveness and efficacy.

The foreign policy activity of the land of the Soviets is multifaceted. Unremitting attention is paid to strengthening the fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries. The routine, 102d CEMA Executive Committee Session was devoted to extremely important questions of intensive production and scientific and technical coopertion.

The USSR consistently pursues a course of developing cooperation with the liberated countries and strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement. The results of the Soviet-Angolan talks in Moscow were a new manifestation of this course. Programs for economic and technical cooperation and also for trade in 1981-85 and in the long term through 1990 were signed.

Our party and the Soviet state are carrying out consistent work to implement the peace program, creatively developing and supplementing its provisions. The large-scale Soviet initiatives are aimed at constructively resolving the most urgent tasks of our time -- eliminating the threat of war, curbing the arms race, preserving detente and developing peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. The USSR's proposals occupy a central place on the agenda of international life and are widely discussed at diplomatic and public forums.

The Soviet call for active international dialogue has been heard and supported on many meridians. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the new UN secretary general, has spoken out in favor of dialogue, particularly between the USSR and the United States. Such dialogue, he believes, is particularly necessary in a period of the exacerbation of tension. "The task facing us is how to preserve detente and create the atmosphere for the peaceful solution of problems," he said. Noting the constructiveness of L.I. Brezhnev's proposals for the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared: "All roads that might lead to lasting peace must be studied without delay. We must persuade governments of the importance of settling conflicts through political talks."

The idea of dialogue has become so attractive that even our "toughest" ideological opposites do not dare oppose it openly now. A year ago they were hostile to the idea of talks. Today a different tune is heard. "The greater the danger that angry rhetoric may develop into armed confrontation, the greater the need to hold talks" is the belief of the Chicago TRIBUNE, a paper that by no means has a reputation as a dove.

The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are continuing. In Geneva there is the possibility of taking an important step along the road to military detente on the continent. For a constructive understanding to be reached, strict observance of the fundamental principle of equality and equal security is necessary.

According to the latest opinion polls, the overwhelming majority of Americans -- 67 percent -- desire a positive outcome to the talks. And 35 percent of those polled are convinced that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe would increase the risk of war.

K. Voigt, a Social Democratic Party of Germany expert on disarmament issues, expresses the opinion that the preconditions for the successful completion of the talks exist in Geneva. He showed businesslike interest in the Soviet idea of a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons and voiced positive support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe "in the long term." The idea of turning the north of the continent into a zone free of nuclear weapons is becoming increasingly popular. A week of action in support of the idea has been held in Norway. Over 200,000 Norwegians signed an appropriate appeal.

The keen debate now taking place in various West European political circles demonstrates what deep roots detente has put down in the continent's life. It is to no avail that champions of tension like H. Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union faction in the Bundestag, prate about the "illusoriness" of detente.

The majority of residents of the FRG and other European countries are convinced that detente lives on and is continuing to be embodied in multilateral cooperation. According to a commentator in the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, Bonn regards the improvement in East-West relations as so precious that it would not jeopardize the detente process. "No event must be used to undermine the achievements of detente," the French peace movement national bureau declares.

The foreign press is noting a number of negative features in Japan's foreign policy course -- its playing into the hands of the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing and tendency toward militarization. Unfortunately, there are still people in Tokyo who are eager to create artificial obstacles to the development of relations with the USSR such as the "territorial issue." Broad circles of the Japanese public advocate a sensible, farsighted approach to relations with our country.

Last week working consultations were held in Moscow between the foreign ministries of the USSR and Japan. The common opinion was expressed that it is necessary to maintain the political dialogue between the two states, to raise its level and to develop Soviet-Japanese relations.

Useful dialogues and debates are taking place against the background of the developing antiwar, antimissile movement, which is enveloping increasingly broad social strata of the population of Europe, Asia and America. Malign imperialists, who only recently were seeking the "hand of Moscow" in the ranks of fighters for peace, are holding their tongues. There is a powerful people's protest movement generated by a realization of the growing danger of the arms race and the militarist preparations of the United States, NATO and their allies. The massive antiwar marches and rallies reveal the great potential of the world's peace-loving forces. The planners of military adventures can no longer discount this important factor.

"Antidetente" Sabotage

In Poland the process of the normalization of the situation is proceeding step by step, labor rhythm is being organized in enterprises, and the protection of public order and legality is being ensured. The measures taken by the Military Council of National Salvation provide guarantees of the country's continued advance down the road of socialism. This is acknowledged by many foreign correspondents and observers.

However, in the eyes of Washington figures and their yes-men, the situation in Poland is "deteriorating." Of course, no proof is adduced. Nonetheless, the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet rhetoric escalates with every week that passes.

The latest "masterpiece" of this unrestrained rhetoric is a much-publicized "proclamation" by the White House. In it a U.S. administration that for a whole year has been mounting a frontal offensive against the rights of American labor unions (just remember the brutal reprisals against the air traffic controllers' union!) pathetically laments the "grim lot of the workers" of Poland, the infringement of their "right to work," and so forth. So speaks a government that has deliberately worked for a situation where the number of Americans deprived of the right to work is almost 10 million.

No one has a better view of the lies and hypocrisy of Washington rhetoric than the oppressed and downtrodden in America itself. The New York Negro newspaper Amsterdam NEWS appeals to its readers in the ghetto: "Don't be fooled by the moaning and groaning about Poland. The weeping and wailing is not for freedom or human dignity. Everything you hear about Poland is partly lies, and mostly sheer hypocrisy.... President Reagan doesn't care about freedom. His passion is anticommunism."

The extreme nervousness shown by Washington is understandable. After all, a longstanding strategic scheme of American imperialism is crumbling -- the scheme to "erode socialism" in Poland, to overthrow the people's power, to eliminate the Marxist-Leninist party there, to set up a reactionary proimperialist regime, to make the destabilized economy easy meat for the monopoly predators and to knock together an anti-Soviet outpost within the socialist community. These plans have been repeatedly set out in the keynote works of American strategists and political scientists. As the Washington POST testified in December 1980, these plans were adopted by the "Reagan camp" even before the last election campaign.

People on the banks of the Potomac feel nostalgia for the times when the Western powers nurtured antipeople, militarist forces in bourgeois landowner Poland, armed them and turned them loose on the land of the soviets. Archive documents indicate that in 5 or 6 months of 1919-20 alone the United States gave the reactionary Polish military $1.7 billions' worth of weapons, supplies and ammunition to encourage them to make raids on the Soviet state. When in 1926 Marshal Pilsudski staged a military coup in which hundreds of Poles were killed and established a military dictatorship, the White House did not publish proclamations of protest. With the White House's blessing the antipeople dictatorship soon received a big loan from American banks. "Everything was so polite in 1926," the London weekly the ECONOMIST remarked ironically recently, recalling this shameful historical fact.

It is easy to imagine the fury that gripped the transatlantic strategists when the Polish Army went to the defense of the people's socialist gains. They don't feel like being polite....

Fury is a poor counselor in politics. The cascade of transatlantic threats and "sanctions" against the Polish patriots and their friends is boomeranging against the interests of the United States itself and of its NATO allies. This is being said by prominent American politicians and representatives of influential business circles, who reckon their own losses at many hundreds of millions of dollars. The West European U.S. partners, though they are paying lipservice to Washington's propagandist rhetoric, are seeking to retain their advantageous trade and economic ties with the socialist states. "It is perfectly clear that the West European countries do not want to cut off the branch they themselves are sitting on, since the introduction by them of economic sanctions would lead to a decline in the volume of trade with the Warsaw Pact countries and would aggravate the economic problems of the NATO countries, which are now experiencing great difficulties in the struggle against unemployment," Finland's SUOMENNMAA writes. America's TIME magazine likens the "sanctions" announced by the White House to a gnatbite, and London's THE TIMES remarks sarcastically that they are as watertight as a sieve.

The futility of "sanctions" is also realized by more cautious Washington figures. For instance, U.S. Under Secretary of State W. Stoessel admits that the socialist system "will not, of course, collapse" after the introduction of the discriminatory measures. The measures, he says, are "chiefly political signals."

But what kind of "signals"? The clear aim of the U.S. administration's actions and propaganda is to exacerbate the international situation and to prevent the development of peaceful cooperation that is advantageous to all peoples in Europe and throughout the world. Large-scale "antidetente' sabotage is being initiated with the aim of undermining everything positive achieved in the seventies.

One of the targets of the organizers of this sabotage is the CSCE Final Act. The most diehard hawks are actually going so far as to call for this historic charter of peaceful coexistence to be declared "invalid." Others are demanding that landmines be planted under the Madrid meeting and that its participants' attention be diverted from the cardinal problems of military detente.

You often hear the words "Yalta" in the hotheaded oratorios of detente's opponents. According to the British paper the GUARDIAN, people in Reagan's entourage are prating about the "possibility of nullifying Yalta."

The reference is to the decisions of the 1945 Yalta meeting of the leaders of the states that took part in the anti-Hitler coalition regarding the postwar reorganization in Europe on fair democratic principles. The Yalta agreements have long been a thorn in the flesh of bellicose anticommunists and revanchists of every stripe, who would like to recarve the political map of our continent.

Yesterday's men are amusing themselves with unrealizable illusions. However, their attempts to launch a "crusade" against Yalta and Helsinki, to torpedo the crucial forums in Madrid, Geneva and Vienna and to undermine the UN Charter are fraught with great dangers to the cause of peace and security and to detente.

It must be remembered that imperialism is surreptitiously expediting its war preparations to the accompaniment of the anticommunist ballyhoo. During January the White House has approved the draft of a new record military budget for fiscal 1983 totaling the astronomical sum of $245 billion. Pentagon plans for expanding preparations for chemical warfare, and in particular the intention to fit poisoned warheads to cruise missiles, have been revealed. A Trident nuclear missile has been tested from an Ohio submarine.

The mobilization of the efforts of peace-loving states and peoples and of all the world's healthy forces in defense of mankind's vital interests is more necessary than ever at this tense time. The real potential for averting a slide into cold war and channeling the course of events in a peaceful tranquil direction exists and must be used.

SHITIKOV DEPARTS FOR GENEVA IPU GROUP SESSION

PM251153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Geneva"]

[Text] On 17 January A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, left Moscow for Geneva to participate in sessions of an IPU working group.

He has seen off at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the soviet of nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS ASSESSED

Pre-Address Commentary

LD261638 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 26 Jan 82

["At the Expense of Ordinary Americans" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] New York, 26 Jan, TASS -- A correspondent of the NBC reported that the State of the Union message which President of the United States Ronald Reagan intends to deliver contains a call for additional cutting of the budget to decrease the Federal deficit. The White House sources informed representatives of the press that such programmes as state pensions and unemployment benefits will be sacrificed first of all. According to the President's intention, this must help save about 63 billion dollars in the next five years.

Thus, the White House intends to continue the course at cutting the spending on social programmes with the use of which the President intended to balance the Federal budget. The White House, specifically, promised that in 1982 the deficit will to be decreased to 42.5 billion dollars. But the cutting of state expenditures which has been publicized boiled down to pumping funds from social programmes to the military budget.

In the current financial year the administration planned to cut expenditures for social needs by 40 billion dollars. This process started since October of last year. It has a painful and in many cases disastrous effect on the destinies of poor and unemployed Americans. According to economists' predictions, a record deficit of 109 billion dollars is expected this year.

In view of the fact that the administration intends to spend in five years ahead 1,500,000,000 and, possibly even a greater sum for militarization, the new cutting of allocations for social needs which was mentioned by a correspondent of the NBC cannot arrest the growth of the deficit in the budget. This is admitted by American experts who believe that in a few years' time the deficit will surpass 200 billion dollars. This showed that another promise by the U.S. President remains unfulfilled, is still other evidence of the failure of the economic policy of the Reagan administration.

TASS Correspondent's Report

LD271008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0901 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. President Reagan has delivered the traditional State of the Union address to a joint session of both houses of Congress.

The head of the U.S. administration in practice had to state that his election promises for "speedy recovery" of the economy have not produced the expected results.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1249 GMT on 27 January carries a virtually identical report on President Reagan's State of the Union Address delivered on 26 January. In the TASS English version the previous sentence reads: The head of the U.S. administration was actually forced to admit that his election promises for speedy recovery of the economy have not produced the expected results.]

He admitted that the United States is experiencing an economic crisis -- the fourth such crisis in the past 10 years. "In the past decade the United States has been through a number of recessions," he said. "There was a recession in 1970, then one in 1974, and another in the spring of 1980. Each time these recessions have brought a growth of unemployment and a rise in inflation. We have even invented the word 'stagflation' to describe this phenomenon. At the end of 1981 we sank into the current recession chiefly because high bank interest rates have hit the automobile and housing construction industries. There has been a fall in labor productivity, and the already high level of unemployment has risen even more."

The President emphasized that a "truly ominous situation" was formed because of the constant economic difficulties. "The trust of Americans in the government has continually fallen," he noted. "Six out of every 10 Americans have pessimistic feelings about the future."

Following an already established "tradition" of the Washington corridors of power, the head of the White House blamed his predecessors for the new worsening of the chronic ailments of the U.S. economy, for the fact that "the U.S. deficit has exceeded $1 trillion [figure as received], for the rampant inflation, for the galloping credit rates and for the unemployment."

Avoiding the real reasons for the critical state of the U.S. economy, Reagan again confirmed his administration's determination to continue to pursue a policy aimed at creating the "most favorable" climate for monopolies and the military industrial complex at the expense of widely infringing upon the vital rights of the U.S. working people. He saw as an achievement the fact that during the past year his administration has cut social spending by $40 billion, has sharply increased military grants, has carried out a tax reform "which is the greatest of this century," and has granted "big business" multi-billion dollar tax benefits.

And in a bombastic way Reagan called these antipopular measures a "new beginning," having stressed that the efforts exerted so far are "merely first steps."

The President stressed that in the future his administration will speed up the realization of its economic "initiatives." He stated in part that social expenditures will be cut by another $44 billion during the next 3 years and that total "savings" in this sphere will amount to $63 billion. He also promised "substantial cuts" in Federal spending through the forthcoming closure of the Energy and Education Departments. "Developing" his economic "reform," he proposed to relieve the Federal Government altogether of the responsibility for 40 programs for social (?security) and hand them over to state and local authorities.

Observers assess this decision as the practical dismantling -- which the Reagan administration began -- of the foundations of so-called state regulation of the capitalist economy. Not so long ago this state regulation was being lauded by U.S. propaganda as evidence of the "humanity" of the bourgeois order, as an "effective remedy" for the rotting social ulcers of capitalism such as poverty, mass unemployment, flagrant lack of rights and economic, political and racial oppression. Reagan's proposal is for this reason seen here as an admission of the inability of the bourgeois state to resolve the most serious social problems and to guarantee people a life worthy of a human being.

At the same time the President emphasized that his administration intends to continue to give "top priority" to stepping up U.S. military might. He did not name any specific figure for the intended Pentagon budget for the next fiscal year; however, as UPI agency reported, referring to official sources, the budget level has been set at $245 billion. This is 15 percent higher than this year, when allocations to the military have exceeded the record for the entire history of the United States at $200 billion dollars.

It is clear from the President's statements that despite all its efforts the administration has nevertheless failed to "compensate" for this huge military expenditure by cutting social programs and thus easing the negative consequences of militarization for the American economy. For instance, Reagan was forced to admit that the Federal budget deficit for the current financial year -- the direct result of financing the unproductive military machine -- will be close to the colossal sum of $100 billion. As he said himself, this "excessively high deficit" will continue in the future.

In the last few days the present Republican administration, having promised to "balance" the budget by 1984, has been feverishly looking for extra ways to increase the cash inflow. The White House has put out a number of "feelers" to sound out possible reaction to an increase in a number of taxes to meet this objective.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce delegation, which categorically opposed this idea because it threatened their profits, was not slow in coming to the White House. In his speech the President gave the assurance that there would be no increase in taxes. "When 'big business' talks, President Reagan listens," as AP caustically commented on this striking metamorphosis of the administration.

While virtually admitting the ineffectiveness of the "prescriptions" which the administration "writes out" for the ailing American economy, the President warned Americans not to expect a speedy improvement of the situation. "Nobody deceives himself that ahead of us lies an easy path," he said. "In the forthcoming months our economy will experience hard times."

The reactionary external and domestic course of the White House evokes growing resistance from the widest strata of the U.S. population. While Reagan was speaking, outside the capitol a mass demonstration was taking place against the extremist external and internal policy of the present administration which is frought with the most dangerous consequences not only for the United States but for the whole world.

Further Comment

LD270836 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] President Reagan has presented the State of the Union message in Congress. He admitted that the United States is going through an economic recession and described the level of unemployment as a tragedy. However, President Reagan expressed his determination to continue the present course of reducing appropriations for social needs combined with colossal military spending. Allocations have been cut for pensions, medical services and unemployment compensation. Among other things, President Reagan announced that 40 more social programs are being removed from the Federal Government. Reagan's message has sparked off sharp criticism on the part of the trade unions, which hold him responsible for the fact that 9,500,000 people are out of work.

REAGAN APPROVES 'RECORD' MILITARY BUDGET

LD261916 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Jan, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has approved the draft military budget for 1983 fiscal year at a record high sum of 245 billion dollars, UNITED PRESS reports, quoting official circles. This is 15 per cent up on the allocations for the Pentagon under the budget for the current fiscal year. Additional funds for the Pentagon will come, above all, from further cuts in allocations for social needs of the American working people.

MATVEYEV EXAMINES REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD

PM261115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA Political Observer V. Mateveyev: "Unsound Calculations"]

[Text] One year ago R. Reagan became President of the United States -- the choice of extreme rightwing circles of the Republican Party who have particularly close links with the military-industrial complex and with other monopoly capital groupings and who gamble on tough methods of government at home and crude force in the foreign policy sphere.

These circles' tactics came out even during the election campaign. They sought to ascribe to the "machinations" of foreign forces, namely the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and young independent countries which had cast off the fetters of colonialism, the many failures and setbacks experienced by the U.S. imperialist course. These failures are due, of course, to the fact that Washington's policy runs counter to the objective course of history.

What, then, do the steps taken by the new U.S. administration in the past 12 months indicate? They merely confirm that Washington officialdom is putting even greater emphasis than before on the strategy of confrontation with the socialist world. Crude pressure is being used against most developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. There is unceremonious interference in these countries' internal affairs. Efforts are being made to bring the United States' NATO allies into the orbit of a policy which jeopardizes peace.

The United States has announced that the antidote to the swift social and other changes in the world, which signify the breakup of the old order, is to bank on establishing those notorious "positions of strength" by means of an unbridled arms race and military preparations -- irrespective of what effect this might have in terms of increasing the danger of war and on the vital interests of the bulk of the U.S. people.

While it is officially stated in the United States that it will take months, if not years, to "consider" the question of resuming the process of talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation following Washington's wrecking of the SALT II treaty, hasty steps have been taken to build up and modernize the U.S. military program, Washington states, not without an element of vain glory, that not since the days of Eisenhower has a U.S. administration proposed a nuclear program of such breadth and dimensions.

Imperial ambitions of that nature tend to overshadow the most vital factor: the consequences of so provocative a course for the United States itself, for its domestic situation and for the international atmosphere. And when you refer to previous U.S. administrations, you should bear in mind the unenviable fate of their attempts to talk tough with other countries and to fuel tension.

It is clear that the centers of power in the United States prefer to deal not so much with today's realities as with sweet, albeit vain, illusions about the effectiveness of militarist measures and steps. That sort of thing never goes unpunished. Indeed, life demands a balanced, responsible approach, not an "endless buildup of tension and nuclear danger." That conclusion was arrived at in a letter published in U.S. papers at the beginning of January by former U.S. ambassador to the USSR George Kennan, a well-known U.S. figure with firsthand experience of how futile it is to pressurize the Soviet Union.

Many influential people in the United States, including some prominent Republicans, are urging the administration to respond positively to the Soviet Union's willingness to move ahead on the path of relaxing international tension, curbing the arms race and reducing the threat of war. This is also advocated by most U.S. allies in Western Europe, not to mention the nonaligned countries. It is not our country which is driving a wedge between the United States and Western Europe, it is the provocative nature of U.S. policy which is leading to a degree of dissociation on both sides of the Atlantic. That is why, as the recent Brussels meeting showed, Washington is making such a desperate effort to impose its line on its NATO partners.

By brandishing a nuclear stick, talking about "limited nuclear war" in Europe and about "demonstration nuclear explosions" and embarking on the production of the neutron weapon, Washington has aroused understandable concern in Western countries where there are U.S. military bases, but has not had -- and could not have -- the desired effect on those to whom the wild speeches and pronouncements were addressed. The countries and peoples whom the authors of the speeches are trying to "get across to" in this way have always had and will continue to have what it takes to keep the most thick-skulled individuals from crossing the fatal line.

The attempts by the U.S. ruling circles to undermine the socialist system and interfere in the socialist states' internal affairs will fail as they have repeatedly failed in the past and as they always will in the future. The United States is annoyed because things in People's Poland are not going right for the opponents of the socialist system. Impotent malice also prompted such arbitrary actions by Washington as the "sanctions" against Poland and our country. All they do is expose the aggressive, imperialist essence of the U.S. ruling circules' policy, exploding the myth -- which U.S. propaganda insists on spreading -- of the "defensive" nature of the military preparations being made by the United States. It is not the Soviet Union and the other socialist states which are encroaching on the sovereign rights and interests of other countries; it is the U.S. ruling circles, scoring the elementary norms of international law, which are poking their noses in where they are not wanted and aspiring to the role of self-appointed judges, trying to tell other peoples how to live. There is only one answer to these uninvited "advisers": Go back where you came from!

The threats against Cuba and other countries of the Western Hemisphere, where the people do not wish to accept the diktat of Yankee imperialism; the provoking of the armed incident off Libya's shores; the dispatch of B-52 bombers with paratroops to Egypt, Oman and Somalia for a "show of strength"; direct assistance to the South African military in its piratical raids against Angola and Mozambique; the de facto sanctioning of the Israeli air raid against an installation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy near Baghdad; the pressure on Japan to make it sharply increase spending on items in the military budget; the Pentagon's readiness to expand the scale of military deliveries to China for anti-Soviet purposes -- all these and other actions by Washington speak for themselves.

There is no need to guess what this line means for millions of Americans. Reviewing the Republican administration's period in office, TIME magazine says: "The nation...is in a gloomy mood. Americans are worried by the state of affairs in the country, they are worried by inflation and can feel the morbid influence of the economic recession."

None of the internal problems, which worried Americans a year ago and which the leaders of the Republican Party promised to roll up their sleeves and solve, has become less acute. And the problems such as mass unemployment, raging inflation and the budget deficit have become even more aggravated. And even the bosses of the major U.S. labor union associations, who normally hit it off with the authorities, have been forced now to criticize the administration for not fulfilling preelection promises. Where are the 9 million new jobs? The reality is a sharp increase in the number of unemployed in the United States to 9.5 million, and that is only the officially registered figure. Where is the promised balancing of the federal budget? It is reported that the United States this year will have the biggest budget deficit in the country's entire history. What has happened to "social harmony"? Millions of Negroes have found themselves on the receiving end of the most stringent "austerity."

"On the other hand," as the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL noted, in the United States today "the rich are flaunting their wealth more blatantly than ever before." For the sake of the well-being of big capital, the current administration did not hesitate to set in motion draconian legislation to liquidate the labor union of the air traffic controllers when employees of the air traffic control service went on strike. Washington officials saw this as an "encroachment upon the foundations of the nation." But when the double-dyed counterrevolution in Poland overtly declared its intention to do away with the people's regime in the country, it earned open approval from across the ocean.

In an attempt to justify the errors and failures of its political course, Washington at times even alludes to some..."global plot." Much of what is happening in the world arena is indeed not to the liking of U.S. ruling circles. However, there is no question of a "plot" here -- still less a global plot. They are reaping what they sow.

Of course, it is never too late to draw the proper lessons from past experience and to draw the necessary conclusions. Some observers in the United States believe that in the future certain amendments are possible in American policy. Let us not make any guesses. One judges from what has already been done and accomplished. But in the present case this is graphic evidence of a vicious course, of plans and calculations which are bankrupt and politically risky for the United States itself.

J. KIRKPATRICK SPEECH HARSHLY CRITICIZES UN

LD270744 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 27 Jan, TASS -- U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Jeane Kirkpatrick meted out harsh criticism against the very organisation at which she represents her country. In a speech to members of the American Foreign Policy Association, Kirkpatrick said that instead of settling disputes the United Nations in fact only hampers the settlement of conflicts, exacerbates and broadens them. The American diplomat alleged that the UN contributes to a "polarisation" of countries and their "separation."

The right-wing of the American political establishment, whose representative is Kirkpatrick, ever more frequently and fiercely slanders the international organisation. The sources of this exasperation are obvious: The policy of building up tensions, stepping up the arms race, encouraging aggressive and reactionary regimes, which is pursued by the Reagan administration, quite often leaves the USA in isolation at the United Nations organisation. An overwhelming majority of the UN member states does not wish to "march in step" with Washington.

L.A. POLICE CHIEF MAKES 'ABSURD ACCUSATIONS'

LD262354 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 26 Jan 82

["Laying the Blame on Others" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- "The organisers of an anti-Soviet provocation in Los Angeles have got into a mess," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. The paper is commenting on the false accusations made at a press conference by the chief of the Los Angeles Police Department Daryl Gates who alleged that the Soviet Union was sending into the United States hardened criminals specially chosen for the purpose of wrecking the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

Finally, the paper stresses, Gates had to admit that he and his overzealous agents had no hard facts to confirm that the Soviet Union was planning some crimes let alone terrorist acts during the Los Angeles Olympics. The paper points out the sensation which Gates cooked up and which was meant to come as staggering news to his fellow-countrymen in a patent attempt to put the blame on others. The paper writes further: "Los Angeles is among the ten U.S. cities notorious for their crime rates. In 1980 it ranked second in the country for the number of robberies, sixth for the number of rapes, and seventh for the number of violent deaths. In all, 297,000 crimes were registered in Los Angeles last year but one."

"Trying to justify absurd accusations against the Soviet Union, Gates blabbed out that in making them his department hoped to secure an increase in manpower of the Los Angeles police force and to be given more powers. A familiar trick! The mythical 'Soviet threat' is being extensively used by those in the United States who find it impossible to explain in any other way to the American tax-payer the need for squandering scores, hundreds of billion dollars on building aircraft carriers, establishing submarine, air and space forces and increasing strength of the regular army and the army of undercover agents. As to the allegations about 'Soviet terrorists' being sent into the United States to wreck the Olympics-84, the not-too-wise Los Angeles Police Department chief is only copying the unrestrained inventions of the like-minded people who hold notably more prominent posts in the United States Government".

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW SURVEYS PRC ARMS BUILDUP

LD261600 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 26 Jan 82

["Who Encourages Beijing's Militarism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- "Measures aimed at the strengthening of China's military potential and modernisation of its armed forces are assuming an ever more important place in relations between Beijing and imperialist powers, above all the United States," WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM) journal writes in its latest issue. It stresses that the Chinese leadership is attaching special importance to the modernisation of its armed forces. The build-up of China's military might with the West's assistance proceeds along the three main ways. "Much attention is paid to the purchases by Beijing of equipment and know-how of 'double purpose,' as a camouflaged form of military purchases," the article says. Electronic computers, helicopters, planes, aerospace equipment and various spares constitute a considerable part of this equipment.

The Chinese leaders are, naturally, interested not only in equipment and know-how of "double purpose." They also show great interest in purchasing weapons and military know-how, the journal writes. The article says that the decision of the Reagan administration to enable China to purchase contemporary armaments and know-how for their manufacture signified a new stage in the assistance of imperialist powers to the build-up of China's military potential. "The United States expressed the readiness to supply to China 30 out of 52 types of armaments in which Beijing is interested," the journal writes.

In view of the fact that China lacks billions of dollars needed for purchases of U.S. weapons, Washington studies the possibility of supplying China with military equipment on credit and concluding agreements on joint manufacture of armaments in the PRC on licences of U.S. firms, the journal writes. The article stresses that in the development of the Chinese market the British ruling circles are striving not to lag behind the United States. In the recent years, Beijing's military delegations have been intensively studying the armaments markets in other West European countries, specifically in France.

"The widening scientific and technological ties with capitalist countries, particularly in the sphere of strategic, space and nuclear research serve the aims of the buildup of China's military potential," the article says. It cites numerous concrete examples of cooperation in the military sphere between the Beijing leaders and imperialist states of the West. "Facts attest to the growing assistance of U.S. imperialists and their allies in NATO to the increase of China's military potential in the interests of the Beijing's rulers who do not conceal their hegemonistic aspirations and aggressive designs. This partnership represents a serious threat to peace and international security," the journal writes.

U.S. ARMS SOLD TO TAIWAN DESPITE PRC PROTESTS

LD232236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TASS) -- In spite of Beijing's continual protests, Washington is even now still delivering large-scale military supplies to Taiwan, IZVESTIYA writes today. Last year they exceeded $500 million.

The problem of arms sales to Taipei, the paper comments, have become especially acute as a result of the U.S. administration's recent decision to supply the Kuomintang with a large consignment of spare parts for military technology (worth about 100,000 dollars) and also because of the question of the modernization of Taiwan's air force. It is true that Washington has not met its partner's request for new-style fighters. Having said no to this specific deal, the White House has, however, agreed to a long-term policy of armaments for Taiwan. An official representative of the administration, commenting on the President's decision, emphasized that "U.S. policy on arms sales to Taiwan has not changed, and other similar measures are envisaged."

The article goes on to say that J. Holdridge, assistant U.S. secretary of state, went to Beijing with explanations of the U.S. position on the Taiwan question. As observers point out, his talks were difficult. Beijing was extremely annoyed by the actions of Washington, who was again presenting the Chinese with a fait accompli.

The PRC Foreign Ministry protested against the U.S. administration's decisions, the NCNA loudly expressed indignation, but Holdridge himself described his mission as "constructive, positive and valuable." Contradictions? Not at all, the paper emphasizes. "Washington has has won time, and has virtually forced Beijing to agree to playing the game on Washington's terms. The Chinese leadership can only swallow the pill, and virtually reject the adoption of an "irreconcilable position."

SCIENTIST SCORES PRC AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD221004 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- China renders insignificant assistance to developing countries. This is not only because China does not have the equipment necessary to them. The main thing is that Beijing is not interested to see them turning into strong states which could, relying upon their economic might, carry out a policy independent from Beijing.

This is the conclusion drawn by the Soviet scientist Nikolay Kuleshov, who analyzes China's economic policy in developing countries. In his book "Beijing Against the National Liberation Movement," which was issued in Moscow, Nikolay Kuleshov writes that "Beijing needs such countries which would invariably be under its influence, which would help turn China into a strong power amid weak nations."

The author stresses that Beijing agrees to cooperate in the extraction of raw materials and manufacture of consumer goods but not in establishing industries that would help strengthen economic independence of peoples of developing countries.

The effect of China's aid is negative; it is trying to channel economic development of young states by a false road, the scientist writes. "Enterprises constructed with the help of Chinese specialists are of a low engineering level, low mechanization of production designed frequently for handicraft or semihandicraft manufacture. Backward technology of production at China-built enterprises, their unprofitableness, insufficient competence of Chinese specialists -- all this costs dear to developing countries."

The author writes that Beijing's attempts "to put the national liberation movement at the service of its hegemonistic tasks through economic aid run counter to real possibilities of their realization." And the main cause is that "strategic aims of China's foreign policy and those of developing countries differ fundamentally."

FIRYUBIN CONFERS WITH JAPANESE DEPUTY MINISTER

PM271043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- Consultations between N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and K. Yanagiya, Japanese deputy foreign minister, were held in Moscow 20-22 January. During the consultations international problems of mutual interests as well as certain questions of bilateral relations were discussed. T. Uomoto, Japan's ambassador to the USSR, and M.S. Kapitsa, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and N.N. Solovyev and V.K. Boldyrev, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry sections, took part in the consultations, which were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS EXTENDED WITH JAPAN

LD270040 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- An exchange of letters was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry today, under which the effect of agreements between the USSR and Japan concerning cultural ties in certain fields was prolonged by another two years.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE PLANE INVADES DPRK AIRSPACE

WA220900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS item: "Airborne Spy"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan -- As the KCNA agency reports, on 8 January an American reconnaissance airplane invaded the DPRK's airspace in the area of the (Kannen) Peninsula. This is the fifth time such a violation has occurred since the beginning of the year.

DPRK ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL ATTENDS MEETING

SK231329 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the Chemical Council of the Federal Institute was held in Dubna City near Moscow. Present at the meeting were prominent physicists from eleven socialist nations -- member nations of this international scientific institute. Various specialists and scholars participated in the meeting, including Comrade (Pak Hyon-kyu), vice chairman of the DPRK State Atomic Energy Committee, representing the DPRK.

The Chemical Council reviewed the work of the Federal Institute in 1981 and adopted a scientific research program and a resolution for international cooperation this year.

Last year, International Federation Institute members produced a series of inventions which were of theoretical and practical significance. Some 500 scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia work with Soviet scholars at the institute. The institute maintains close relations with similar institutes in socialist nations, such as the State Atomic Energy Committee and Pyongyang University in the DPRK.

BRIEFS

CULTURE COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA -- In Ulaanbaatar a protocol was signed today for cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Mongolian Ministry of Culture for 1982. In it the days of Soviet culture, marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, are scheduled to be held in People's Mongolia. This important event in the life of the Soviet people will be marked with an exhibition by the USSR Central Museum of the Revolution to be organized in Ulaanbaatar. On their part, the Mongolian friends will show a photographic exhibition in the Soviet Union marking the 61st anniversary of the people's revolution. The protocol also envisages a wide exchange of culture and art, delegations and workers, various festivals and artistic events, and showing of new films. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82 LD]

AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' GIVEN LAVISH AID

LD270754 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS -- "Anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary leaflets, pamphlets, 'manifestos' and 'appeals' are being fabricated, multiplied in many thousands of copies in the territory of Pakistan as well as in the USA, the PRC, Iran, and West European countries, with lavish support from Western special services, first of all the CIA, and smuggled into the DRA," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. "Such radio stations as the 'Voice of America,' the BBC, Radio Beijing and the 'independent voices' of the counterrevolutionaries also conduct malicious propaganda against the Afghans. Stationary Pakistani broadcasting stations in Peshawar and Quetta are at the service of counter-revolutionary organisations. And, finally, the resources of oral propaganda are being used widely, too -- provocative rumours and gossip which are ironically referred to by the people as shab name (evening news)."

"Anti-communism, anti-Sovietism and the falsification of the ideas of internationalism are the main contents of the massive flow of lies and conjectures," the newspaper points out. "Reaction is trying to cover up all that by the banner of religion, declaring itself to be an 'upholder of Islam' and 'fighter for faith, against the godless communist government'."

"The 'dushmans' are far from seeking to 'purify Islam,' as bourgeois propaganda assures," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on in a reportage from Kabul. "They engage in ordinary plunder. Thus, during a search at the place of one of Khaidar's henchmen, 40 tape recorders, 21 carpets, 13 fans, and 120,000 afghanis were found. But the tape recorders and carpets are just mere crumbs as compared with the luxury in which, for example, such bandit leaders as Gulbeddin wallows. Fulad Amos, a car driver who fled from his former master, produced a documented blood-curdling evidence at a press conference in Kabul. He related a story of refugees dying of starvation, whom Gulbeddin's men prevent from returning home and who are shot down directly in camps, and a story of counterrevolutionary-groupings leaders rolling in luxury. Fulad testified: The USA, apart from direct financial and military aid to the counterrevolutionaries, pays for the running of Gulbeddin's luxury mansion with all his servants and guards."

"Gulbeddin and the ilk have long been worshipping the dollar. They gamble on Islam, profoundly distorting its postulates."

DRA TRADE UNION GROUP VISITS ESTONIAN SSR

WA201100 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Getting Acquainted With Trade-Union Work"]

[Text] On 21 December a group of trade-union workers from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan visited Tallinn. They are students of the Higher School of the Trade-Union Movement of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions imeni N.M. Shvernik, completing their study-familiarization tour of the country. The group is headed by Mohammed Safi, a member of the Central Committee of Trade Unions of Afghanistan and chairman of the provincial trade-union council.

GENERAL JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SEJM SESSION

LD261526 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, made a speech at the session of the Polish Sejm on Monday.

The Martial Council, he said, renders support to the authorities, and creates the necessary conditions for them to discharge functions which prior to the imposition of martial law "were disastrously disrupted." "Stability was upset and the state's security was put in jeopardy. The national economy was declining. A threat of fratricidal war was imminent. At the very last moment, when we were at the verge of an abyss, the Council of State imposed martial law."

Tranquility is the main thing which has been achieved since December 13, Jaruzelski emphasized. Anarchy has been eliminated. The crime rate dropped. The national economy is gradually assuming a normal rhythm.

Jaruzelski pointed out that martial law "is a kind of bridge by which it is possible to overcome the critical period." Speaking of the possible currency of martial law, he said that that "depends solely on real conditions, on the fulfillment of requirements which are called upon to ensure normal life and an appropriate functioning of the national economy."

"The country's future cannot be determined by a calendar. Neither can it be determined by some pressures from the outside," the speaker stated.

"Our intentions are based on the following main idea: The martial-law elements which limit civil freedoms and which are burdensome to the entire people, gradually ease as the situation permits, or are fully cancelled. If illegal actions are not undertaken, if unforeseen circumstances do not arise, the limitations will be lifted or at least considerably eased by the end of next month."

In this connection the speaker drew att ıtion to the fact that Poland "still remains a country which is subjected to many dan ers. Programmes of subversive radio-stations and criminal leaflets call for plots and e en terrorist acts. Anti-state forces, encouraged from abroad, threaten to undertake actions." Jaruzelski stressed that "extension and toughening of martial law could be the only consequence of such actions."

He added that the martial law regime brought about positive changes in production -- suffice it to compare the data on absenteeism in November 1981 and January 1982. "We shall willingly provide information on that to our foreign creditors," he said.

The speaker dwelt further on the grave international consequences which might be brought about by the crisis in Poland. "On Polish soil," he said, "it had been planned to start the process of destroying the after-war alignment of forces in Europe, and thus on a world scale. In the striving for destabilisation and unilateral advantage the emphasis was laid on the destruction of the foundation of peace in Europe, that is the Yalta and Potsdam agreements."

"This was to have taken place at the expense of Poles," Jaruzelski said. "And since the attempts to attain this goal before December 13 failed, it is now being sought by way of threats, boycott and so-called sanctions."

The speaker pointed out that the United States and other NATO countries, using the sanctions, are seeking to "paralyse the Polish economy, make the withdrawal from the crisis impossible, starve the country and provoke an internal conflict."

"This is the measure of alleged humanism. This is the lesson which we should always remember. They want to punish the Poles because they prevented the creation in the heart of Europe of a sacrificial fire in which their state might have been burnt."

Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that there is no limit to hypocrisy being displayed by official Washington in connection with the events in Poland.

"The government which has been for many years torpedoing the application of sanctions against such a huge concentration camp as the Republic of South Africa shows no hesitation applying sanctions against Poland," he said.

"The attempts at interference in Polish internal affairs obviously contradict the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference," the speaker went on to say. "It must be clear that we do not at all intend to appear before any self-styled tribunal whatsoever. We shall not participate in conferences at which the role of an accused would be prepared for Poland. The events in our country did not threaten anyone. On the contrary, it was we who stopped the threat of destabilisation in Europe. It was we who promoted the preservation of peace."

Wojciech Jaruzelski condemned the Western press for "priming the reader with absurd gossip" as to "horrors" in Poland. The International Red Cross delegation, he said, were recently able to see for themselves that there is no truth in that hullabaloo.

The speaker said that in Poland there are now 4,549 interned persons. 1,760 people have been released. "In future others, too, will be released. Those persons who were interned under the provisions of the decree will be able to return to their families and to their work if they abandon activities against the socialist state," he said.

Touching upon cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, the speaker specially stressed the immense importance of the economic assistance being rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union and other fraternal states.

"The alliance between Poland and the USSR serves as the basis of our foreign policy," he stated.

A considerable part of Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech was devoted to economic problems and public management matters.

Sejm Approves Martial Law

LD261538 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan, TASS -- The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has approved the position presented by Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Sejm pointed out in its decree that the development of the situation in Poland till December 13, 1981 presented grave danger for the country. The forces of anarchy and destablization hostile to socialism acted against the mainstays of the state and fundamental institutions of the Polish People's Republic. They undermined its alliances, paralyzed the national economy and state activities. The calls to peace in society, to sanity and civic responsibility and strong recommendations contained in the decree of the Sejm yielded no results. The threat of civil war, internationalizing of the Polish crisis and undermining the sovereignty of the Polish state were becoming real... The salvation of the state in this situation proved impossible without the recourse to emergency measures.

In view of the rapid growth of threat to the country's security the State Council had to introduce martial law. The army assumed the responsibility for the destiny of the country, averting a national catastrophe. The Sejm notes that the introduction of martial law was a necessity, the lesser evil than confrontation with bloodshed. It averted the confrontation and created a possibility for restoring normal conditions of the functioning of the state and its bodies, the economic and social life.

The Sejm declared resolutely that the cause of socialist construction can and must be continued.

The Sejm confirmed the inviolability of the constitutional principles of the Polish foreign policy. Its basis is the alliance and friendship with the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty memberstates. They guarantee Poland's security, its sovereign and independent existence, its strength and successful development.

The Sejm declared that the economic sanctions, political blackmail and obvious attempts of some Western countries to interfere in Poland's internal affairs are a violation of the principles of the international community that are set out, specifically, in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, cause damage to security and peace in Europe.

The Sejm endorsed the decrees of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic on martial law. The Sejm continued its work on January 26.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND

PM261433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Col Ye. Aleksandrov article: "Poland in the CIA's Sights"]

[Text] The restoration of capitalism in Poland has been the age-old dream of Western powers, above all the United States. The American administration has spared neither effort nor money to realize it. Here, according to the plans of the masters of the White House, the CIA was to play first fiddle in realizing this dream. Facts exposing the American special services' unseemly activities have already been made known repeatedly to the whole world. Murder will out. This time, too, they have failed to conceal their perfidious designs from international public opinion. The latest exposure of them resounded particularly clearly at one of the press conferences given by the Czechoslovak intelligence officer (Y. Godik), who worked for 3 years among emigres in the West and participated in secret talks in intelligence centers which direct the counterrevolutionary activities of various anti-socialist groups.

It follows from his story that the offensive against socialism in Poland was conducted on a planned basis. Such plans were drawn up, as a rule, by the American special services in conjunction with a number of other U.S. organs. One of them, for example, covered the period 1979-80. It was based on a detailed analysis of the internal political situation in Poland and it defined the aims, means and methods of subversive work. The plan's authors envisaged a broad ground swell of nationalist sentiments in the country, proposing to utilize the active contacts of a large section of Poland's population with the Polish colony in the United States. According to American data, the American special services spend more than $1 million a year on so-called grants for Poles coming to the United States by invitation or on an exchange.

The CIA leaders carried out subversive acts against Poland against the background of sharply increased ideological pressure on Poland's citizens. As though at the wave of a conductor's baton streams of propaganda literature flooded across the Polish border for the purposes of kindling hatred of the socialist system in Poles and fanning nationalist and chauvinist passions. The inspirers of counterrevolutionaries leveled fierce attacks at Poland's alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Transatlantic politicians made a big effort to try to question the present Polish borders and distort the history of Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite occupiers by the Soviet Army.

A significant role in the ideological war is assigned to Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and certain other radio stations operating under direct CIA patronage. The Reagan administration has not only restored the part of Radio Free Europe's budget which was cut in the past, but has also allocated additional finances for its operations. Radio Free Europe's leaders immediately responded to such concern by significantly increasing the broadcast time in Polish. The radio station, for example, broadcast detailed instructions on how to set up an "underground front of public resistance," an information network and means for the illegal dissemination of leaflets.

In their desire to please their patrons the informers of Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and suchlike stepped up their falsifications, reckoning that politically naive listeners are incapable of distinguishing the truth from lies. In this sphere they were all outdone by London's BBC, which, during the first days after the introduction of martial law in Poland, shamelessly informed the whole world that the populace was supposedly shooting at soldiers of the Polish Army, while passers-by were dying beneath the tracks of tanks for the simple reason that soldiers could not control heavy army equipment. Precisely the BBC was the author of a lie proclaiming that gas was being used against Polish miners and that they were being driven to work by force. Describing the London liars' slanderous fabrications, the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "such nonsense has boiled up in the same cauldron of misinformation as was used in the worst cold war times."

In the CIA's plans, however, the ideological war was only part of the overall offensive against Poland. The inflammatory activities of the West's mass media were accompanied by concrete actions by American intelligence organs on the spot, which they tried to conceal under various masks. In particular, the American Embassy in Warsaw was one of the chief assembly points for inveterate CIA spies. American diplomats were frequent guests of Solidarity's leaders, and after each such meeting the behavior of "activists" like Bujak became more brazen, and they pushed the country further and further toward internal armed conflict.

As the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reports, during the period of the exacerbation of events in Poland there was a considerable increase in the dubious activities of the military attaches at NATO countries' embassies, as well as foreigners coming to Poland from West European states, including journalists. According to the newspaper's figures, more than 100 foreign correspondents were expelled from the country for illegal actions posing a threat to the Polish People's Republic. The CIA also failed to conceal its work on recruiting agents in Polish state establishments. Bogdan Walewski, a Polish Foreign Ministry employee, for whom the U.S. dollar proved dearer than his motherland, was recently put on trial.

The materials currently being published in the pages of the Polish press on the investigation into the counterrevolutionary activities of Solidarity's leaders prove that the materials needed for the disturbances they created in the country was largely provided by the special services of the United States and other Western powers. The organizers of strikes in enterprises, as a rule, had radio sets of a Western pattern. Some 36 such sets were discovered, for example, in such a small population center as Swidnik.

The failures of the CIA's plans in Poland have been extremely worrying to the American administration, which is trying to "cure" the apparatus of its intelligence organ. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports, citing administration officials, the Reagan administration has prepared a 5-year plan for the "restructuring of American intelligence" both inside and outside the country and sent it to Congress for approval. The White House leaders hope that the realization of this program will facilitate secret operations abroad, increase the gathering of espionage information and strengthen control of the activities of various public organizations and movements. It turns out that the $10 billion allocated in 1981 for the activities of more than 10 American spying organizations is far from adequate for conducting effective subversive work. Therefore, they are already talking of the need to increase this budget by 15 percent.

The CIA carried out its activity in undermining the socialist system in Poland in close contact with the special services of its NATO allies. Exposing the subversive work of West Germany's BND [Federal Intelligence Service] espionage department, the GDR newspaper HORIZONT wrote that, according to the CIA's plans, the BND's leaders were responsible for spreading anti-Soviet feelings in Poland. Here special attention was devoted to illegal groupings and also to stepping up the political activeness of religious organizations. But a different role was prepared for the Swedish Radio Defense Service (FRA), so the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET reports.

This intelligence organ has long been engaged in electronic espionage against socialist countries. In the frank admission of Lars Ljunggren, chief of this espionage organization, in recent years the FRA's chief attention has been switched from Czechoslovakia to Poland.

As the facts attest, the CIA has found more than enough assistants prepared to warm their hands on the Polish events. The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI recently reported that the Israeli Mossad intelligence service was also involved in kindling the "Polish crisis." Using the fact that a large number of Solidarity leaders took pro-Zionist stands and supported Israeli policy, the Mossad gave that organization direct financial and propaganda assistance. Here the magazine emphasized that Israeli intelligence closely cooridinated its actions with the CIA, which made active use of the Israelis' experience and knowledge on questions of the development of the situation in Poland.

Political commentators are now increasingly of the opinion that the Polish events bear the obvious imprint of the CIA and its junior partners in Western countries. As the 14 January TASS statement points out, they do not like the process of normalization in socialist Poland which has begun as a result of the measure taken by the Polish authorities in accordance with the country's Constitution. They are infuriated by the fact that the imminent danger of civil war and national catastrophe in Poland has been averted. It is no coincidence that the world press regards the failure of the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland as the failure of American plans drawn up with such care at the CIA.

The Polish leadership has taken measures to defend its statehood. This decision has prevented the national tragedy which the CIA and other enemies of Poland were preparing for the country.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY ON POLAND

AU251846 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 22 Jan 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Prof Valentin Zorin, political observer of USSR television: "Washington Is Pounding Its Fist" -- specially written for TRUD]

[Text] The political and propaganda campaign launched by Washington these last few weeks in connection with events in Poland has assumed extremely sharp, and to a certain extent, even unprecedented forms. It would be incorrect to follow the example of certain Western commentators in attributing all this to the extreme emotionalism, excitability and inexperience of the present Washington leadership, despite the fact that these characteristic traits do exist and obviously are not likely to add much charm to the actions of the present administration throughout the first year of the Reagan government. There is nothing to be done in this respect. As we way, "nothing contributes less to the development of the intellect than its simple nonexistence."

Nevertheless, it is by no means a question of feelings and emotions, but of very realistic political considerations. The failure of the imperialist conspiracy against People's Poland inflicted a very painful blow to the plans mapped out on the shores of the Potomac in the course of many years. The attempts to overthrow the socialist system in the East European countries have been part of a permanent political game in Washington.

The mistakes, to put it mildly, of the former Polish leadership were taken advantage of by the enemies of socialsim, not only to destroy socialism in Poland, but -- to quote Zbigniew Brzezinski, who spilled out the secret and cherished plans of international reaction -- to mark the beginning of a chain reaction for destroying socialism on European territory.

The striving to accept one's own desires as reality is a characteristic trait of all weak politicians.

The course of events in Poland following August 1980 gave the American leaders certain illusions. It is revealing that the malicious anti-Polish campaign was not unleashed by the White House immediately following the introduction of martial law. President Reagan even refused to interrupt his vacation at his luxurious California estate. Only a week later, the Americans began to put the mechanism of their political-propaganda campaign into motion. This is by no means a mere detail, or an insignificant coincidence. People in the White House were convinced that counterrevolution in Poland was so deeply rooted that any actions adopted by the Polish communists would only accelerate the development of events in the direction Washington desired. The Polish extremists' agency had convinced its masters abroad that all strata of society, "including the army" were under its influence. Only when events failed to proceed according to the Washington script did the bells of propaganda start ringing there.

It was obvious that American intelligence failed to fully evaluate the political processes in Poland and refused to believe that a considerable part of Polish society, after months of outrages committed by the "Solidarity" counterrevolutionaries, was seriously disappointed by its leaders and -- learning from bitter experience -- realized that the Polish people were being pushed toward disaster. This slow sobering process which involved numerous Polish people had its impact upon the fact that the "Solidarity" leaders became isolated to a great extent (a fact which they could not fail to realize) and severed those links with the masses which they had established initially. It was theis circumstance precisely that enabled the Polish Communists to inflict a devastating blow to the plans of internal and international reaction. The influence of demagogues never lasts too long. The last months have shown that the roots of counterrevolution are by no means as deep as its leaders tried to convince public opinion they were and as their masters abroad were willing to believe.

The Polish working people have no doubts about socialism; they expressed their dissatisfaction only about its distortion caused by certain leaders. When they realized that they had to choose between socialism and counterrevolution, the overwhelming majority of the Polish people and society supported the measures aimed at the protection of the foundations of socialism in Poland.

This is the fact that enraged the Washington leaders. They were obliged to part with their sweet illusions and with the dreams of their imagination. Hence, the impotent rage which is today demonstrated in Washington.

The U.S. administration is pursuing a fully determined goal, trying to pound its fist -- trying to prevent its agencies in Poland and other countries from becoming disappointed with American support. This is, precisely, the reason underlying present U.S. policy and not the concern about working people in Poland.

Very recently I had the opportunity to travel thousands of kilometers throughout the northwestern states in America. I saw the long lines of unemployed automobile factory workers and steelworkers in Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago. I saw the rundown miners settlements in the Appalachian region. I saw people who are facing a difficult problem every day. How to support themselves and their families. Many of the people living in that area of the United States, miners, steel and automobile workers, are people of Polish extraction. Their tragic fate, however, does not affect Ronald Reagan. He is concerned about the fate of those Polish people who live in their own native country and in their own homes. Actually, this "concern" is quite peculiar. The Polish working people are not the object of this "concern", rather the American agents in Poland.

In recent months the U.S. press has written quite a number of articles and reports on the fact that the United States does not intend to support the thousands of Polish people who are willing to work. The generosity of the American special services is infinite only when it is a question of finding the means to support destabilization of the political situation in the socialist countries.

Another quite significant goal, which the organizers of the present political and propaganda campaign are pursuing, is the striving to sanction and discipline the American NATO partners who are slipping out of Washington's control.

The differences of opinion within this American bloc are by no means the results of subjective desires. The Leninist law on the nonrhythmic development of capitalism has meant that, relying on their increased economic power, the West European monopolies refuse to sacrifice their interests to the profits of their U.S. competitors.

The leaders of the West European countries cannot fail to consider the mass antiwar movement in Europe which has become very powerful. These are the circumstances which are considered to be the basis of the increasingly exacerbating contradictions between Western Europe and the United States.

The new variations of the old "Soviet danger" issue which is now being elaborated in connection with the events in Poland is being considered a convenient opportunity by Washington to put the allies in their place because their independence, according to the U.S. administration, is unacceptable.

There is nothing unusual about national differences and different goals of different peoples. Peoples and nations differ from each other; their customs are different. Bulgarians, for example, unlike other peoples, shake their heads when they approve of something and make the opposite sign when they disapprove -- what other people do when they approve of something.

However, in joy and in pain all people are alike, they cry and laugh, just as they have done for thousands of years. The civilized nations, just like the savages, share these same feelings. There is something deeply human and common to all human races about pain and joy; these feelings are as old as the human race itself since its very early beginnings.

The attempts to prove that bad is good and good is bad are the attempts made by Washington today. They are doomed to fail in advance. People at the White House are trying in vain to pound their fists today -- only the fists may break when doing so.

GREED, HIGH INCOME OF SOLIDARITY LEADERS REPORTED

LD262348 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Each day more examples of what are euphemistically called unsavoury, and sometimes simply criminal, actions of the Solidarity leadership are reaching the public. The materials of that trade union, impounded on its premises and published in the papers, show in black and white who the Polish workers had to deal with and what kind of future the Solidarity bosses were preparing for them.

While the situation of working masses was sharply deteriorating, the counterrevolution did not skimp on its cash gifts to numerous Solidarity functionaries. According to data of the Polish Ministry of Health and Social Security, last December the incomes of 500,000 Poles barely reached the minimum for existence. At the same time, the incomes of the well-paid Solidarity bosses were 8-10 times larger than the minimum, while in most cases -- according to GLOS SZCZECIN -- the highest salaries in large industrial enterprises were paid not to the directors or the chief engineers of enterprises, but to the chairmen of Solidarity enterprise committees.

Facts show that the already high incomes of the trade union functionaries were being further increased by additional emoluments, valuable gifts and such, practices on a wide scale. Many Solidarity bosses received comfortable apartments, cars and even personal bodyguards. All this was paid from the membership dues of ordinary workers and employees. It should also be added that Solidarity did not hold regular trade union meetings, the result was that the leading trade union organs were outside all control.

It is difficult not to agree with ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI when it stressed, unmasking the aggressive adventurism of the people who made wide use of the trade union's treasure chest, that they had one aim only: power at any price, even at the cost of hunger for millions of Poles.

The materials confiscated on the premises of the leading centers of Solidarity convincingly prove that during the 15 months of antisocialist activity of that trade union only the Kurons, the Bujaks, the Rozplochowskis, the Slowiks and their like were very well off. The worker was getting only what was on the ration cards, while those gentlemen lived on birds's milk. [a Polish saying] In that year and a half, these presumed defenders of workers' rights amassed not insignificant sums in hard currencies in their bank accounts. It has become clear from accounts and reports that dollars flowing in from abroad into Solidarity, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland were carried out in a rather peculiar way. And when it comes to, say Kuron, since March 1968 he lived in a style allowed only by the fact that he was well paid by Western special services. Kuron lived in grand style, according to the Polish press, and this can be testified to, for example, by the waiters at the Kasprowy Restaurant in Zakopane or the Grand Hotel in Sopot.

Let us take another selfless defender of the workers -- the former Presidium member of the Lodz Solidarity, Mr Krausman. We shall cite a few facts from his biography. By the time he was 31, Krausman had appeared in court seven times for robbing restaurants, cafes, private bakeries and such like. When Krausman was elected to the Presidium of Lodz Solidarity, for a strange reason nobody was interested in what he had been put in prison for. Trade union bosses could not care less about such details. On the other hand, it suited them perfectly that the (?malfeasant) was constantly traipsing through the towns and villages of the province organizing strikes, protest marches and other provocations. And the trade union leadership paid well for Krausman's counterrevolutionary eagerness: Last November alone, he received over Z26,000.

MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI published copies of receipts showing the sums received by the bosses of Bielsko-Biala Solidarity. The receipts show how greedy for money they were. Strikes meant very good business for them. Thus Wojtas, member of the Presidium of the local Solidarity, received Z15,000 for so-called overtime during strikes which lasted 12 days. In this way, for each day of a sabotage action, trade union sharks put more than Z1,000 in their pockets. Solidarity frauds carried out actions worthy of American gangsters. According to press reports, the so-called trustee [maz zaufania] of the Dolny Slask region Solidarity board, Jozef (Pinior) withdrew Z80 million from a Wroclaw bank on the strength of false documents -- and vanished without a trace. That money represented the union dues of Solidarity members.

As is becoming clear, there were many Krausmans, Wojtases, (Piniors) and their ilk in the highest organs of Solidarity. Those people had one goal: the dismantling of People's Poland and assuring a sweet life for themselves. This, then, could be the finale: Criminal elements would manage the provinces and the country. However, they met with an obstacle: The day of 13 December 1981.

IZVESTIYA CITES WARSAW RESIDENTS ON CALM

LD270244 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- Order is at last being restored in Poland. Such is the gist of statements that were made to a correspondent of IZVESTIYA by residents of Warsaw: A team leader of fitters and a party veteran, a newspapers' vendor and chief engineer of an enterprise, secretary of the party committee of a plant and a doctor of the ambulance service.

"Having lived through the hardships caused by numerous strikes and conflicts, the loss of confidence about tomorrow, having undergone political and physical terror of extremists from Solidarity and other counter-revolutionary scum, the fear of rabid thugs and criminal offenders, people know the value of tranquility that was restored in streets, enterprises, at home," says an article published in today's IZVESTIYA.

All this is ignored by enemies of People's Poland, IZVESTIYA writes. They present the period of anarchy and preparation of a counter-revolutionary coup which lasted many months as the time of "flourishing of freedoms".

"In reality, things were quite the opposite", the newspaper writes. "Striving to destroy the existing system, the extremists from Solidarity, undermining public order were creating the conditions in which criminals, hooligans and other offenders felt comfortable. Statistics showed that precisely at that time the crime rate in Poland started spiralling". Showing that the gradual stabilisation of the situation in Poland goes against the grain with some politicians and propagandists in the West who unleashed a hysterical anti-Polish campaign, IZVESTIYA writes: "The notes of hope that counterrevolution will rear its head again are clearly discernible in this unbridled campaign. But people in Poland value the tranquility that came back, the order that is being restored."

PRAVDA CARRIES DISPATCH BY WARSAW CORRESPONDENT

LD270002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] Under the headline "Poland Today" today's PRAVDA prints material by its Warsaw correspondent, Oleg Losoto.

Undoubtedly, the author notes, it is still too early to speak of the complete normalization of life in the country. The situation remains complex, first of all in the economy. It is evident by the people's mood.

However, there is undoubtedly also something else. The PZPR and the Polish Government are talking about the necessary reforms and are implementing them in social and economic life in an atmosphere of tranquillity, reasonableness and efficiency.

Oleg Losoto cites a number of letters by Polish working people. Here is what is said, for instance, in a letter from workers at the Raciborz Construction Enterprise -- both party members and those not affiliated to any party:

The time has come for not only the enemy elements, of which there are still quite a few in our country, but also the entire world to understand that as long as we live, Poland will be socialist.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES PZPR'S GABRIELSKI 22 JAN

PM261147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 January I. V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received S. Gabrielski, chief of a PZPR Central Committee section, who was in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for intraparty links between the CPSU and the PZPR. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of party political work.

N. A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organization Work Section, and J. Szszko, Polish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, attended the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

KOIVISTO ELECTED AS NEW PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

LD261608 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Helsinki, 26 Jan, TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, candidate of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, became the new president of the Finnish Republic.

By a majority vote of the Collegium of Electors of the President he was today elected head of state for the next six years.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-FRENCH GAS DEAL

LD262326 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- "The new Soviet-French agreement on deliveries of natural gas from the USSR for a quarter of the century means a logical development of cooperation between the two countries that has been oriented at long-term, stable ties for many years now," IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that the USSR is a reliable partner having the confidence of business circles maintaining trade with it.

"While selling their goods, Soviet foreign-trade organizations purchase in France large consignments of machinery and equipment," the article says. The talks about further purchases are now under way. With economic recession and the aggravation of competition on markets of the West, the development of mutually-advantageous relations of France with the USSR on a long-term stable basis undoubtedly helps France tackle difficult problems that emerge. French businessmen estimated that the fulfilment of Soviet orders provides jobs for over 200,000 people."

KOZYAKOV COMMENTS ON GAS DEALS WITH EUROPE

LD270324 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] As you may know, several days ago the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzgaseksport and the French company Gaz de France signed in Paris an agreement for the annual delivery to France of 8 billion tons of Soviet natural gas. The agreement becomes effective in 1984 and will remain effective for 25 years. Here is commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov:

The Soviet-French agreement is part of a project that is rightfully known as the deal of the century.

Significantly, the deal of the century has been concluded in spite of Washington's persistent efforts to undermine it. Washington has indeed resorted to all kinds of armtwisting tactics to prevent the West European nations from concluding agreements on supplies of gas from the Soviet Union. At the moment it is trying to use the events in Poland to reach this political objective, but the campaign of threats and intimidation against Federal Germany, France and other West European nations started long before the events in Poland at a time when the first stage of talks on the deal was in progress.

Evidently the United States is trying to resort to a policy of diktat and pressure even with regard to its allies. It is trying to lecture them on what they should do to better meet their national interests. This policy of the American administration betrays a great power stand and a bid to domination over other countries, but such an approach to the European situation today has no prospects and is very dangerous for the equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation that is developing in Europe.

NATO SEEN EXPLOITING STALEMATE IN CYPRUS TALKS

LD221513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 6

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Cyprus: The Problem Awaits Solution; Who is Fuelling Tension Between the Two Communities"]

[Text] Nicosia, Jan -- At one time the Ledra Palace Hotel was considered the smartest in the Cypriot capital. It is hard to believe it when you look at it now. Now standing in the neutral zone dividing Nicosia and the entire island into two tightly sealed zones, the Ledra Palace has been cut off from the outside world.

But however paradoxical it may seem, while seemingly remaining "out of business," the hotel has not only become one of the many abandoned monuments to the tragic events of 1974 ranged along the entire dividing "Green Line" but has also acquired a renown it did not know even in its best days. For it is precisely here, at the Ledra Palace, on neutral territory controlled by the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus, that intercommunity talks between representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities are being held.

On the basis of the UN resolutions and the accords reached during meetings in 1977 between the late president of Cyprus Archbishop Makarios and meetings in 1979 between his successor, the present head of state S. Kiprianou, and the leader of the Turkish community, R. Denktas, those taking part in the dialogue have spent all this time discussing questions connected with Cyprus' future constitutional and territorial structure and several other problems.

Internal Cypriot dialogue, many observers here note, is some times reminiscent of marking time. The republic's enemies are trying to exploit the lack of noticeable progress at the talks to promote their own dangerous plans for Cyprus' future.

"The present stage of the talks has continued for over a year now without any real sucess," E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], said in a talk with your correspondent. "The United States and its NATO partners would like to present the lack of noticeable progress at the talks merely as a reluctance by the sides to make any concessions. But ultimately that is not the point. The NATO leadership is now investing Cyprus with increasing strategic significance, particularly under the conditions of the aggravated situation in the Near and Middle East. And it is in NATO's interests to keep the problem in its present state, to preserve the island's de facto partition. In this situation NATO circles see a twofold advantage for themselves: They can use the existing military bases in the southern part of the island and get new bases created in the north."

"Some governments would be happy if Cyprus were to become a NATO base," (G. Ladas), chairman of the Cyprus House of Representatives, seeming to continue this idea, said in a talk with me, "but we do not want that since it is not in the interests of the peace-loving Cypriot people."

In December, at their last meeting of the year, the participants in the intercommunity dialogue adopted a proposal from H. Gobbi, the UN secretary general's special representative in Cyprus, regarding the procedure for further talks. The press and official representatives in Cyprus are so far speaking rather cautiously of the prospects of intercommunity dialogue. President S. Kiprianou has expressed "restrained optimism" in this connection and has stated that the government is prepared to wait a while to ascertain the results of the intercommunity talks but does not intend "to support futile dialogue indefinitely" and reserves the right to refer the Cyprus issue back to the UN General Assembly for discussion.

At the same time the republic's government is now pursuing increasingly vigorously the idea of the need for the speediest convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. As S. Kiprianou stressed during his recent visit to Bulgaria, "the time has come for the planned and systematic promotion of the Soviet Union's proposal" for convening this conference.

Cypriot observers note that this conference would not only examine external aspects of a settlement but could also to a considerable degree help to revitalize dialogue on internal issues. The importance of the Soviet Union's consistent support for Cyprus' just cause was also mentioned during a meeting with a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which visited Cyprus in December 1981 by (A. Galanos), chairman of the Cyprus House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

The policy of Western imperialist circles, who have revived their intrigues over Cyprus aimed at intensifying tension between the island's two communities and implementing the aggressive U.S. and NATO plans in the eastern Mediterranean, looks particularly unseemly against the background of the principled support given to the Cypriots' just struggle by the USSR and the other socialist states.

The Cypriot people reject provocations and are prepared to continue the struggle for their independence.

COMPARISON OF STATEMENT ON ITALIAN CP LEADERS

A comparison of the item entitled "PRAVDA Excoriates Italian CP Leadership" which appeared on page G 1 of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the editorial article published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 January reveals the following variations:

Page G 1, paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...and is recognized by no means only by communists -- that the decisive... [rephrasing]

Page G 2, paragraph three, line 23, PRAVDA prints the words "no socialism" in boldface type.

Page G 3, PRAVDA publishes the entire second paragraph in boldface type.

Page G 3, paragraph six, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...unemployment and lack of confidence in the future. Is this circumstance... [rephrasing]

Page G 4, paragraph three, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...the participation of citizens in the management of common affairs. [New paragraph] Incidentally, as... [rephrasing]

Page G 5, paragraph seven, lines two-three, PRAVDA reads: ...hastened to declare the Marxism-Leninism was obsolete. In other words... [rephrasing]

Page G 5, paragraph eight, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...theoretical... instead of ...scientific...

Page G 6, paragraph three, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...has been recognized as the supreme achievement of world social progress of the twentieth century... [rephrasing]

Page G 6, paragraph four, line one, from: In today's world... through the end of the paragraph published in boldface type in PRAVDA.

Page G 6, last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...history... instead of ...path....

HAIG'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR MEANS TROUBLE FOR CAIRO

LD270014 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Jan 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is due to arrive in the Middle East on Wednesday. This is his second visit recently to revive the negotiations on the so-called Palestinian autonomy. Washington insists that the parties to the Camp David agreements should conclude an agreement on autonomy before the end of April, the date of the evacuation of the Israeli occupiers from Sinai.

Haig's second tour to the region stems from the desire of Washington and Tel Aviv to pressure Cairo into modifying its position on the autonomy issue and to accept all the American-Israeli conditions that would lead to the entrenching of Israeli occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and deprive the Palestinian people of their basic national right to set up their own independent state on the territories of their homeland.

Isn't it clear that there is going to be an attempt to drive Cairo into more trouble, given its strong desire to retrieve all of Sinai by the fixed date. One must take into account the fact that the Israeli aggressors could well benefit from any difficulties in the tripartite autonomy talks and put off their withdrawal from Sinai -- the more so since Tel Aviv has already wrenched an agreement from Cairo on postponing the elimination of the Israeli settlements set up by the aggressors during the years of occupation of the peninsula.

NUMAYRI POLICIES CAUSING CRISIS IN SUDAN

LD262128 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 26 Jan, TASS -- Tension persists in Sudan. Right after the dissolution of all the highest governing bodies of the Sudanese Socialist Union (the only legal political organisation), President Numayri dismissed general 'Abd al-Majid Khalil from the office of first vice-president, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the FRANCE PRESSE news agency reported from Khartoum. It said Numayri was going himself to assume the duties of defence minister and commander-in-chief.

Last October Numayri dissolved the People's Assembly (parliament) after accusing it of helplessness, and in November he disbanded the government under the pretext of its complete "incompetence" in overcoming the country's acute economic problems. The moves were accompanied by purges in government offices and the army.

All major cities of Sudan have been recently swept with a strong tide of student riots and unrest among employees protesting against the Numayri regime's home and foreign policy. The unrest was suppressed by the authorities, but the present extraordinary measures indicate growing discontent in practically all sectors of the Sudanese society, including the armed forces.

The critical situation in Sudan is due to the present regime's detrimental internal and external policy, which has put the country on the brink of economic collapse and is oriented to alliance with imperialist forces, the United States above all. The Sudanese authorities follow an ever more overt anti-national course in Washington's interests and increasingly ignore the working people's aspirations.

GHANAIAN PAPERS CLAIM U.S., UK PLANNING INVASION

LD261216 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 26 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Igor Agabekov]

[Text] Accra, 26 Jan, TASS -- The newspaper DAILY GRAPHIC published here reports that the USA and Britain are preparing an armed aggression against Ghana with the aid of mercenaries as well as some African states. This is evidenced by secret documents that are available to the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) of Ghana.

The newspaper points out that for an invasion of the republic's territory the Reagan administration has decided to allot military aircraft and a group of mercenaries. For its part, London has formed a detachment consisting of a thousand officers and men of the so-called Special Airborne Service which has won notoriety in Ulster.

The DAILY GRAPHIC points out that U.S. and British imperialism's treacherous designs are to reduce to nought the achievements of the Ghanaian revolution and to reinstall in power the overthrown regime of Hilla Limann, a placeman of the West. The plan for aggression against Ghana reflects the Reagan administration's overall policy with regard to the developing countries.

The newspaper GHANAIAN TIMES writes that the imperialist circles' intentions contradict the interests of the Ghanaians. The revolution in Ghana foiled the realisation of Washington's secret agreement with former President Limann. The agreement envisaged the conversion of the country into an instrument for destabilizing independent African states, first of all those in southern Africa, and into an ally of the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

The GHANAIAN TIMES points out that, according to an understanding with the Reagan administration, the old Ghanaian regime actively joined in the anti-Libyan slanderous campaign unleashed by Washington and assisted in other actions being conducted in the continent by the United States within the framework of the notorious "new African policy" of the White House. Thereby the Ghanaian rulers virtually traded freedom and political independence of their country. In exchange for that the overseas partners promised Limann to do everything to keep him in power for a long period. The revolution in Ghana dealt a telling blow at the U.S. policy in Africa. This is why the revolution arouses the hatred of U.S. ruling circles.

The GHANAIAN TIMES stresses that the revolution has been accomplished to establish social justice in the country, to make the Ghanaians the true masters of their own country and to ensure the republic's development in the interests of broad masses of people, and not of a handful of exploiters. This is why the Ghanaians are ready to defend the revolution to the end.

The GHANAIAN TIMES is calling to issue a firm rebuff to any attempts by imperialism and its accomplices at frustrating the process of fundamental changes in Ghana. The newspaper writes that with this end in view it is necessary that the PNDC alert the people's army units, the navy and the air force of the country, together with the committees for the defense of the revolution, mobilise and arm workers, peasants and students for the defence of the republic's independence and sovereignty.

COMPARISONS ON REPORTAGE ON ANGOLANS' VISIT

Tikhonov Address

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 January publishes on page 4 a TASS-attributed version of the speech by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 20 January Kremlin luncheon in honor of a party-government delegation from People's Angola.

When compared with the TASS English version published in the 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, the following variations were noted:

Paragraph eight, line two, the PRAVDA version reads: ...South African racists, Nikolay Tikhonov continued.

Page J 2, after the last paragraph, the PRAVDA version adds in conclusion:

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the health of Comrade L. Lara and the other Angolan friends, to the happiness and prosperity of the Angolan people and the lasting friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Cooperation Agreement

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 January publishes on page 1 a TASS report entitled "Soviet-Angolan Talks." Comparison with the TASS English version published in the 21 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 5, under the subhead "Cooperation Agreement Signed," reveals the following variations:

Paragraph three, line two, the PRAVDA version reads: ...dated October 8, 1976, and in other....

After the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds:

The signing of the document was attended by:

On the Soviet side -- Comrades A.A. Gromyko, B.N. Ponomarev and other officials;

On the Angolan side -- members of the Angolan party and government delegation.

MALAGASY REPORT ON DISCOVERY OF COUP PLOT CITED

LD251304 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 25 Jan, TASS -- Radio Madagascar reported today that an anti-government plot had been discovered in the country. Its ring-leaders had been arrested and would go on trial shortly. A statement broadcast by the radio said that information about the plot planned by the racist regime of South Africa and its accomplices inside the country had been received late last year. The plotters had planned an armed incursion into the country by foreign mercenaries for the purpose of staging a coup d'etat that would be supported by local reaction.

The radio reported that the government of the country urged the masses to remain vigilant and to report all suspects to the authorities.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUSLOV DEATH, OBITUARY REPORTED

LD262028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, prominent figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the International Communist movement, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and twice hero of socialist labor, died on 25 January 1982 in the 80th year of his life after a brief, grave illness.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

An obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state says:

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and twice hero of socialist labor, died on 25 January 1982 in the 80th year of his life after a brief, grave illness.

A prominent figure in the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist movement has departed from life. His whole life, all his strength and knowledge and all his talent were devoted to the party and the people.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was born on 21 November 1902 in the family of a poor peasant in the village of Shakhovskoye in Pavlovskiy Rayon, Ulyanovskaya Oblast. From the years of his youth the idea and the cause of the October Revolution determined his life's path. From 1918-20, working in a poverty committee and in an uyezd [administrative area corresponding to modern rayon] Komsomol organization, he actively joined the struggle to create a new society and for a better life for the working people.

In 1921 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was admitted into the ranks of the Communist Party. Sent to Moscow to study, he graduated from the Prechistenskiy workers' faculty in 1924 and the Moscow "Plekhanov" institute of the national economy in 1928, then studied at the Economic Institute of Red Professorship and did teaching work at the Moscow State University and the industrial academy.

In 1931 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was sent by the party to work in the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) and in the People's Commissariat of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, and since then had worked in responsible sectors of party and state activity.

From 1937 to 1939 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was head of a department and secretary of the Rostokskiy Obkom. From 1939 to 1944 he was first secretary of the Stavropolskiy Kraykom. During the Great Patriotic War Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov devoted all his strength to the cause of victory over the enemy. As head of the Stavropolskiy Kray headquarters of partisan detachments and member of the Military Council of the Northern Group of Forces on the Transcaucasian Front, he took an active part in the struggle against the fascist occupiers.

From 1944 to 1946 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was chairman of the Central Committee Bureau of the party for the Lithuanian SSR, which gave assistance to the republic's party organization in the matter of eliminating the consequences of war and consolidating the Soviet system in Lithuania. Since 1946 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov worked in the CPSU Central Committee. At the 18th party congress he was elected to the composition of the Central Auditing Commission.

At the 18th all-union party conference in 1941 and at all the subsequent party congresses he was elected a member of the Central Committee. Since 1947 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov worked continuously as secretary of the party Central Committee. From 1949 to 1950 he was also chief editor of PRAVDA.

From 1952 to 1953 and from 1955 to 1966 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium. Since 1966 he was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In 1941 Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet and was a deputy of all its convocations. From 1950 to 1954 he was a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and since 1954 he had been chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union. In all the posts entrusted to him by the Communist Party and the people Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov showed himself to be an outstanding organizer and an unbending fighter for the great cause of Lenin and for the successful resolution of the tasks of Communist construction. A major party theoretician, he did much for the create development of Marxist-Leninist theory and firmly defended its purity.

He made a big contribution to the cause of expanding and strengthening our party's international links with all the detachments of the world revolutionary and national liberation movement. An important place in his activity was taken by questions concerning fraternal solidarity with the countries of the socialist community and our country's struggle for the cause of peace.

Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was distinguished by Bolshevik principledness, exactingness toward himself and others, exceptional industriousness and the ability to creatively approach the acute and complex questions of modern times. A big-hearted man of crystal moral purity and exceptional modesty, he won for himself the deep respect of the party and the people.

For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov was twice awarded the title of hero of socialist labor and was decorated with five Orders of Lenin, the orders of the October Revolution and the Patriotic War, first class, and many USSR medals. He was also given awards by a number of fraternal socialist states.

The bright memory of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, a true son of the party, a Bolshevik-Leninist who devoted his whole life to the great cause of Communist construction, will be preserved forever in the hearts of Soviet people.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2035 GMT on 26 January also reports the obituary of Mikhail Suslov. This version has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version and found to be identical, except that the TASS version adds that the following signed the obituary:

[L.I. Brezhnev; U.V. Andropov; M.S. Gorbachev; V.V. Grishin; A.A. Gromyko; A.P. Kirilenko; D.A. Kunayev; A.Ya. Pelshe; G.V. Romanov; N.A. Tikhonov; D.F. Ustinov; K.U. Chernenko; V.V. Shcherbitskiy; G.A. Aliyev; P.N. Demichev; T.Ya. Kisilev; V.V. Kuznetsov; B.N. Ponomarev; Sh.R. Rasidov; M.S. Solomentsev; E.A. Shevardnadze; I.V. Kapitonov; V.I. Dolgikh; M.V. Zimyanin; K.V. Rusakov; G.F. Sizov; I.V. Arkhipov; N.K. Baybakov; G.I. Marchuk; I.T. Novkiov; N.V. Martynov; A.K. Antonov; I.I. Bodyul; V.F. Dimshits; K.F. Katushev; L.A. Kostandov; V.N. Makeyev; Z.N. Nuriyev; V.P. Ruben; A.P. Aleksandrov; A.I. Shibayev; B.N. Pastukhov; G.S. Pavlov; K.M. Bogolyubov; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov; S.P. Trapeznikov; M.M. Pegov; N.A. Petrovichev; G.M. Markov; T.N. Khrennikov; L.A. Kulidzhanov; N.A. Ponomarev; I.M. Kuznetsov; V.A. Zimnev; V.S. Murakhovskiy; V.M. Gusev; Ye.F. Muravyev; Ye.I. Chazov; Yu.F. Solovyev; I. Ya. Prokofyev; A.M. Shkolnikov; S.V. Kleymenov; I.A. Bondarenko; P.P. Grishkyavichus.]

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have decided to form a government commission consisting of Comrades Grishin, Pelshe, Chereneko, Kirilenko, Ponamarev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Pavlov, Fedoseyev and (Simnyy) for the organization of the funeral of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also to bury Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov in Red Square.

Here is an announcement from the government commission organizing the funeral of Mikhail Andreyvich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

The government commission announces that admission to the Hall of Columns of the house of the union for those wishing to pay their last respects to the deceased Mikhail Adreyevich Suslov will be open on 28 January 1000-1800 and on 29 January 0900-1100.

BREZHNEV GREETS UZBEK LIGHT INDUSTRY WORKERS

LD261756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to builders, assembly workers, operating staff and all those taking part in the construction of light industry enterprises in the Uzbek SSR. It says:

The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the news of the successful accomplishment of 1981 socialist obligations, putting into operation all production capacities at light industry enterprises ahead of schedule. The creation in your republic of up-to-date enterprises producing high quality cotton textiles and manufactured goods, as well as the creation of a whole series of branches in small towns and settlements where there are unoccupied labor resources, is a weighty contribution toward carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on further increasing consumer goods production and further raising the standard of living of the Soviet people.

It is noteworthy that light industry enterprises, where the work force mainly consists of women, are being brought into service in combination with housing, day care centers, pioneer camps and disease prevention centers. The successes which have been achieved are the result of the selfless labor of the workers and the engineering and technical staff and of the purposeful organizational and political work of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic. It is also an important fact that the speeding up of the development of capacities at your enterprises has been aided by the fraternal friendship and help from related enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnodar, Alma-Ata and Moscow Oblast [as heard].

The greetings express the certainty that the builders, assembly workers and workers of Uzbek light industry will devote all their strength and experience to carrying out the tasks for putting into service and mastering as swiftly as possible production capacities in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

USSR RESOLUTIONS ON COMBINING JOBS, CONSERVATION

PM250945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] On Combining Professions

With a view to stepping up work people's interest in accelerating labor productivity growth and fulfilling the planned volume of work with a smaller number of personnel, and also in connection with the publication of the USSR code of laws, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "on the procedure and conditions for combining professions (posts)."

It brings together the numerous normative provisions now in force in the procedure and conditions for combining professions (posts) and fulfilling the duties of workers who are temporarily absent and also provides for additional measures aimed at extending the relevant forms of labor organization.

The resolution provides, in particular, that the combining of professions (posts) is permitted, as a rule, within the framework of the category of personnel to which a given worker belongs (workers, engineers and technicians, employees and so forth). The combining of professions (posts) by workers belonging to different categories of personnel in production sectors and the combining of professions (posts) in all cases in nonproduction sectors of the national economy are permitted in accordance with lists of professions and posts approved by union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments by agreement with trade union organs.

For the combining of professions (posts), an extension of zones of service or an increase in the volume of work fulfilled, provision is made for additional payments on the following basis:

For workers and junior service personnel in production sectors and for workers employed in loading and unloading operations in all sectors of the national economy: up to 50 percent of the wage (salary) rate for the main job.

For engineering and technical workers and other specialists and for employees in production sectors and for all categories of workers in nonproduction sectors of the national economy: up to 30 percent of the wage (salary) rate for the main job.

For workers on a time rate and junior service personnel fulfilling, in addition to their own main job, the duties of temporarily absent workers from the same categories of personnel (in the event of illness, leave, absence on business or for other reasons), provision is made for additional payment on the basis of up to 50 percent of the wage (salary) rate for the main job.

Resources obtained as a result of savings from the wage fund due to a reduction in the number of workers can be used to establish additional payment for the combining of professions (posts), an extension of zones of services or an increase in the volume of work fulfilled.

The resolution indicates those categories of workers to which it does not apply (a number of leadership personnel and scientists, engineers and technicians and other specialists and employees in scientific research institutions and state and economic administration organs.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is instructed to elaborate and approve instructions for the application of this resolution in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Finance and the AUCCTU.

Protective Nature in Every Way

In accordance with the USSR laws "On Atmospheric Conservation" and "On the Conservation and Utilization of the Animal World," the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted two resolutions.

The resolution "On Normatives for the Maximum Permitted Discharge of Pollutants Into the Atmosphere and Harmful Physical Effects on the Atmosphere" makes provision for a procedure for elaborating, agreeing, approving and implementing such normatives. It is laid down that normatives for the maximum permitted discharge of pollutants in to the atmosphere, which are elaborated by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the enterprises, institutions and organizations under their jurisdiction, are to be approved by organs of the USSR State Council for Hydroemetrology and Environmental Control and the USSR Ministry of Health.

For the period of implementation of measures ensuring the observance of these normatives, enterprises, organizations and institutions having fixed sources of atmospheric pollution must elaborate, agree with soviet ispolkoms and present, to the organs mentioned, for approval draft normatives for provisionally agreed levels of discharge and plans for the gradual reduction of such discharge and for the gradual reduction of such discharges to the normatives laid down.

Overall leadership or work on setting norms for the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from fixed sources for a city, industrial region or zone must be carried out by local soviet ispolkoms in conjunction with organs of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control.

The resolution "On Additional Measures To Strengthen the Conservation of Fish Stocks and Improve the Organization of Amateur and Sporting Fishing" instructs the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry to implement measures to improve work in the sphere of the conservation, reproduction and rational utilization of fish stocks, to step up control of the observance of legislation and to develop publicity work in this sphere among the population.

Union republic councils of ministers must give the necessary assistance to fish conservation organs in carrying out these measures.

The resolution provides, in particular, that in the construction, modernization and extension of projects on water areas used in the fish industry, enterprises, organizations and institutions must implement measures to ensure the preservation of fish stocks by agreement with fish conservation organs, and measures must be implemented in the constrution of dams to ensure full utilization of reservoirs for the fish industry.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to step up attention to questions of the development of amateur and sproting fishing as a form of mass leisure for the population and strengthen the material and technical base of hunting and fishing societies. Plans must lay down the necessary limits for contract construction and installation work for the implementation of fish farming improvement measures and the construction of fish hatcheries, artificial spawning grounds, fishing bases, boat stations and other projects out of these societies' resources.

Hunting and fishing societies must implement measures, by agreement with fish conservation organs, to ensure the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks in water areas and sectors of water areas used by them for amateur and sporting fishing.

Measures for strengthening the material and technical base of fish conservation organs are also outlined.

The Utilization of Resources Obtained From the All-Union Communist Subbotnik

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the utilization of resources obtained as a result of the holding of the all-union communist subbotnik on 18 April 1981. These resources are allocated as follows:

The sum of R116.9 million for the construction in 1982-1985 of maternity homes and obstetric and gynecological blocks (5,390 beds), women's consultation facilities (1,760 consultations per shift) and children's hospitals and general outpatient clinics, children's sanatoriums and children's homes;

The sum of R110.2 million for the construction in 1982-1983 of children's preschool institutions (58,200 places);

And the sum of R15 million for the construction in 1982-1985 of hospitals, military hospitals and general outpatient clinics for war and labor veterans.

ZLOMANOV VIEWS SECTORIAL, REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

PM251101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences L. Zlomanov under rubric "Discussions of 5-Year Plan": "Sector and Territory"]

[Text] At the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session Deputy V.I. Semenov from Gorkovskaya Oblast described how about half the workers at the Zavolzhskiy engine plant were obliged to travel 40 km or more from their homes to work. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, to which the plant is subordinated, in completing its construction, used less than half the funds allocated for housing and social construction in the estimates. It is no accident, therefore, that manpower turnover there is high.

Unfortunately, such instances are not isolated. Of course, departmentalism and localistic tendencies are both equally undesirable phenomena. However, when it actually comes to implementing social programs and ensuring the necessary balance in the development of the production and the social and consumer spheres, the so-called departmental approach frequently prevails. In the process production itself also suffers because of the difficulties in creating intersectorial enteprises at local level and the lag not only in the social and consumer infrastructure but also in the entire production infrastructure.

Combining sectorial and territorial principles in developing the national economy and managing the socialist economy is one of today's most topical problems. It must be said that this is not the first time this question has arisen. In past years attempts have been made to resolve the problem of the harmonious combination of sectorial and territorial management by various means, but these have not always proved effective.

Important steps have been taken today in this direction. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the territorial-production complexes which are being formed make it possible to better consider and combine regional and sectorial interests. Intersectorial comprehensive subdivisions have been created at the USSR Gosplan, and a USSR Council of Ministers commission on questions of the development of the west Siberian oil and gas complex and a USSR Gosplan interdepartmental territorial commission in Tyumen have been set up.

The need for new, effective measures to improve sectorial and territorial management is determined above all by the fact that under the conditions of mature socialism the significance of comprehensiveness in socioeconomic development increases. The system of intersectorial ties is growing and becoming more complex. That is why, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted, coordination in the work of all national economic components is becoming an increasingly important condition of economic efficiency. The further rationalization of the management system is an important distinguishing feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the efforts by party and state organs to increase production efficiency and implement social programs.

What is the thrust of this rationalization? Above all, I think, the clearer demarcation of the functions of sectorial and territorial organs of management. The line of enhancing the economy's social orientation and increasing its efficiency, was elaborated by the Communist Party and is being implemented in the 11th 5-Year Plan, envisages the enhancement of the role of territorial organs of power and management. After all, the foundation of territorial management is not simply the sector of land but that part of the unified national economic complex and sociopolitical organism united by the territory. The main thing is the people who live and work on the given territory, where the material conditions for improving the socialist way of life must be formed as production develops.

"We are convinced," V.I. Lenin wrote, "that if our revolution has achieved real successes it is because it is on power at local level, on the experience of the localities themselves, that we have always focused our attention."

One more manifestation of this attention, in particular, was the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Enhancing the Soviets' Role in Economic Building," under which, in view of the steps now being taken to improve the economic mechanism, the functions of the replublican and local organs of state power and management are considerably expanded.

Now that they possess specific coordination powers, territorial organs of management are becoming the "kingpins" in ensuring regional comprehensive economic and social development. The local organs of power are now largely in charge of enterprises in local industry, trade, public catering, consumer services for the population, transport and a number of other sectors. They have the main role in satisfying many of the population's specific requirements. However, it is simply impossible to ensure the satisfaction of people's growing social and consumer and cultural needs solely through these resources. All the enterprises and organizations on a given territory must take part in solving these tasks, irrespective of their departmental subordination.

Regardless of the ministry or department to which an enterprise is subordinated, questions of land use, nature conservation, construction, manpower use, consumer goods production and sociocultural, consumer and other services for the population cannot be resolved without the participation of local organs of power and management.

For instance, it is no secret that a so-called "shortage" of manpower frequently arises in cases where a ministry "plants" an enterprise in a particular geographical spot without considering the real availability of manpower for the future plant. In the present 5-year plan increases in the number of workers and employees at existing enterprises under union and republican subordination and the entire manpower requirement at newly commissioned production projects must be coordinated with the relevant Soviets back at the stage in which the draft plan is being formulated. In this connection, incidentally, the proposals voiced in the press to make the size of an enterprise's payments into the local budget dependent on the increase in the number of workers and to step up economic sanctions for failure to observe the ceilings on the number of workers deserve attention.

Active utilization by local organs of their powers of control and coordination is still something which is in many respects a new venture. The expansion of their functions makes heightened demands on comprehensiveness in planning a region's economic and social development. While these plans used to be essentially plans for the development only of the organ's "own" local economy or the result of a mechanical addition of the indicators in the plans of "foreign" enterprises and associations, they are now the organizing basis of the activity of all the region's labor collectives and a real instrument of comprehensive development.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum also noted, in particular, the need to strengthen the territorial component in the management of the agrarian-industrial complex. Experience shows that if an agroindustrial association of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises directly linked with their activity becomes the basic economic unit in a rural rayon, as is already being done in Latvia, Estonia and Georgia, then that association's plan becomes essentially the nucleus of a comprehensive plan for the development of the entire rayon. This enables the local organs, without supplanting the association in the solution of production tasks, to focus their attention precisely on ensuring comprehensiveness and coordination in the development of the production and nonproduction spheres and on improving services for the population.

The placing of a number of enterprises and associations under relevant territorial subordination will also promote comprehensive development. This applies primarily to those whose output is mainly used on the same territory. This "resubordination" is not an end in itself but a means of managing territorial-production complexes more precisely within the framework of the existing administrative division. Such associations can also acquire dual subordination: Sectorial subordination for questions of technical development, for instance, and territorial subordination for questions of forming the production plan, the utilization of manpower, social development and intersectorial ties.

The increase in the compexity of tasks of territorial management and the raising of local organs' responsibility for the end results of the work of all associations and enterprises make it essential to make local organs' financial potential dependent not only on the plan projections but also on the results achieved and efficiency indicators. That is why beginning in the 11th 5-Year Plan, it has been deemed expedient that part of the additional profit made by associations and enterprises under union and republican subordination from the sale of new, highly efficient output and output bearing the state seal of quality be paid into local budgets.

The lack of coordination between the interests of sectorial and territorial organs is manifested particularly acutely, as has already been noted, in the solution of social problems -- particularly in the construction and allocation of housing. I think that the organization of housing construction on the basis of the shared [dolevoye] participation of enterprises and organizations in cities, with the local soviet ispolkom and its capital construction administration acting as the sole client, is an important step in surmounting the departmental approach here.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to conduct a unique economic experiment: Taking individual republics, the possibility will be tested of introducing a procedure whereby all funds for nonproduction construction are transferred through centralized channels directly to the union republics councils of ministers and then distributed to local Soviet ispolkoms. The local organs of power and management will be responsible for supplying housing for all the people living in a given population center, irrespective of where they work. In addition, enterprises can themselves additionally erect housing using the funds for sociocultural measures and housing construction. In these cases ceilings [limity] on housing construction will be set for ministries and departments, mainly for erecting enterprises in newly developed regions where housing and the whole range of social and consumer projects have to be constructed at the same time as plants.

What will this procedure provide? Above all, I think, it will straighten out nonproduction construction, which will acquire a single master. And this will make it possible to construct apartment blocks by industrial methods, eliminate lack of coordination in construction and help make comprehensive use of territory in accordance with the architect's design. New residential areas will become more beautiful and comfortable. The experiment with housing construction is just one example of the solution of the problem of combining the territorial and sectorial principles. The restructuring of the mangement system is a task of large-scale political and state importance whose fulfillment requires constant attention from party and soviet organs, public organizations and labor collectives. The difficulty in fulfilling it lies in the need to surmount establishment tradition and the inertia of economic thinking. However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th party congress, it is impossible to adapt the living, developing organism of economic management to established, habitual forms. On the contrary, the forms must be brought into line with changing economic tasks. The fulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan also largely depends, therefore, on the degree of organization and efficiency with which measures to improve the system of sectorial and territorial management are implemented in the center and at local level.

KASHIROV COMMENTS ON GAS OUTPUT FIGURES

LD251356 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- Gas output reached 465,000 million cubic metres last year, the first year of the new Soviet five-year plan period, said the Soviet Central Statistical Board. The yearly plan of gas output was overfullfilled.

Commenting on that fact, Sergey Kashirov, USSR deputy minister of the gas industry, pointed out in a press interview that the increase in output had topped 29,000 million cubic metres as compared with 1980.

The high rates of growth of the gas industry are in the first place due to the successful development of west Siberia's deposits, he noted. Last year alone gas output grew there almost 32,000 million cubic metres. Presently the Tyumen region accounts for 40 percent of the country's natural gas output and ensures practically the whole of its annual increase in output.

Three quarters of the gas reserves prospected in the Soviet Union's territory are concentrated in the north of the Tyumen region. Four gas fields -- Medvezhiy, Urengoy, Yamburg and Zapolyarnyy alone ensure for many decades to come that region to be the main gas producing area of the USSR.

Much hope is placed in the industry, according to the deputy minister, on the new class of gas mains calculated for a working pressure of 100 atmospheres. He said that preparations have been started for the construction of an experimental section of the gas pipeline of multilayer pipes, which are notable for high strength in the conditions of the north and make it possible to increase the output of a large diameter gas pipeline from 30,000 to 40,000 million cubic metres a year. This is the first experiment ever of this kind.

The successes scored by the gas industry in the first year of the five-year period (1981-1985) are only a beginning of work for insuring an increase in gas output. By the end of the five-year plan period gas output in this country is to be increased to reach 600,000-640,000 million cubic metres.

FINANCIAL MEETING CONVENED IN ASHKHABAD

GF260415 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The republic's financial organs have overfulfilled socialist pledges during the first year of the 5-year plan. The introduction and expansion of financial (?mechanisms) in the republic's enterprises and organizations have made possible an increase of about 3.5 percent in the [word indistinct] of the state's 1981 budget. [Passage indistinct]

This was reported during an expanded session organized by the Turkmen Ministry of Finance and [words indistinct] in Ashkhabad today. Turkmen Finance Minister Comrade Sukhanov addressed the session and presented a report on the results of fulfilling the republic's state budget for 1981 and the financial organs' tasks during 1982 in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The session passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed and adopted socialist pledges for the financial organs in 1982.

The session was also addressed by Orazmukhamedov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, and (Buganov), chief of the USSR Finance Ministry Administration [title as heard]. The session was attended by (Bayramov), chief of the Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department.

CSA'S 1981 PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES PUBLISHED

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["USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] Report on the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981": "First Stride of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Launching socialist competition for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet Union's working people ensured a further increase in social production and its efficiency last year. The program for improving the people's prosperity is being consistently implemented.

The main indicators for the country's economic and social development in 1981 are characterized by the following figures:

	1981 As Percentage of 1980
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.2
Industrial output -- in all, including:	103.4
production of the means of production	103.3
production of consumer goods	103.6
Agricultural output	98
Freight turnover of all types of transport	102.3
Commissioning of fixed capital	102
Capital investments	103
Number of workers and employees	101.4
Labor productivity:	
in industry	102.7
in agriculture (social production)	98
in construction	102
in rail transport	100.8
Profit for the national economy	101
Population's real per capita incomes	103.3
Wages fund for the national economy	103.6
Average money wages of workers and employees	102.1
Kolkhoz members' wages	104
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
in all	104.2
per capita	103.4

State and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover	104.4
Volume of sale of consumer services to the population	106.1
Commissioning of total area of apartment houses	101
Foreign trade turnover	117

The achievements of science and technology were introduced in all sectors of the national economy. Over the past year:

Models of new types of machinery, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and automation facilities created totaled:	about 4,000
Mechanized flowlines and automated lines installed at industrial enterprises totaled:	about 11,000
Sectors, shops and production facilities transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation totaled:	over 5,000
Automated systems created for accounting, planning and control totaled:	500
Including automated control systems for manufacturing processes,	300
Inventions and rationalizing proposals introduced totaled:	4 million

A saving of the labor of 2.5 million people was obtained through raising social labor productivity.

The national income increased by R14 billion and totaled R474 billion (in actual prices). Three-fourths was used for consumption and, counting expenditure on housing and socio-cultural building, four-fifths of the national income was channeled directly into the people's welfare.

Industrial output increased by R21 billion compared with 1980, reaching R643 billion (in enterprises' wholesale prices as of 1 January 1975).

Agricultural output in 1981 was R120 billion.

Fixed capital to a total value of about R135 billion was commissioned in the national economy.

The average annual number of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 1.6 million, totaling 114.1 million, while the number of kolkhoz members employed in the kolkhozes' social farming totaled 13.2 million.

As in previous years, full employment of the able-bodied population was assured.

Measures were carried out to improve the structure of the management of the national economy and to refine the economic mechanism.

Work was launched on the implementation of the measures outlined by the party and government for saving and making rational use of resources. Expenditure of raw and semifinished materials, fuel, energy and other objects of labor, per ruble of gross social product, was reduced.

The drought caused great damage to agriculture and to the entire economy, which had an adverse effect on the fulfillment of several plan targets. For light industry and a number of food industries the plan was amended in connection with their nonprovision with agricultural raw material.

The USSR's foreign trade was about R110 billion. The socialist countries, primarily the CEMA countries, accounted for the largest share.

I. Industry

The year's plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled. Production increase compared with 1980 totaled 3.4 percent. Figures for individual sectors of industry are cited below:

	Volume of Production in 1981 as Percentage of 1980
Electricity	102
Fuel industry	101
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.5
Chemical and petrochemical industry	105
Machine building and metal working	106
Timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	102
Light industry	103
Food industry	102
Production of cultural and consumer and domestic goods	107

Labor productivity rose 2.7 percent; over four-fifths of the increase in production was obtained by this means.

Plan fulfillment for volume of output, production and labor productivity growth rates by ministries and union republics are characterized by the following figures:

	Percentage Fulfillment of Year's Plan for Volume of Output	1981 As Percentage of 1980: For Production Volume	For Labor Productivity
All-union and union republic ministries and departments:			
Energy and electrification	100.9	102	100.6
Petroleum industry	100.7	101	98
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	99.3	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	105
Coal industry	97	99.2	98
Ferrous metallurgy	97	100.5	99.6
Nonferrous metallurgy	99.9	100.3	99.6
Chemical industry	98	105	105
Production of mineral fertilizers	100.1	109	108

Power machine building	93	102	100.7
Heavy and transport machine building	97	102	102
Electrical equipment industry	99	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	100.7	104	104
Machine tool and tool building industry	99.2	(106)	105
Instrument building, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	99.9	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	100.3	103	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	111	108
Construction, road and municipal machine building	100.9	103	104
Machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances	100.6	105	106
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	98	103	104
Construction materials industry	100.2	103	103
Light industry	101	102	103
Food industry	101	103	103
Fruit and vegetable farming	102	103	104
Meat and dairy industry	99.4	99.8	99.7
Fish industry	106	103	104
Procurements	102	101	99.8
Medical industry	100.4	108	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	92	107	105

	Percentage Fulfillment of Year's Plan for Volume of Output	1981 as Percentage of 1980	
		For Production Volume	For Labor Productivity
Union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction):			
RSFSR	100.02	103.0	102.9
Ukrainian SSR	100	103.0	102.3
Belorussian SSR	101	104.5	103.0

Uzbek SSR	102	106.1	103.2
Kazakh SSR	100.9	103.9	102.5
Georgian SSR	101	105.1	103.7
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107.0	105.7
Lithuanian SSR	101	105.0	103.8
Moldavian SSR	100.8	102.0	100.5
Latvian SSR	101	103.1	103.0
Kirgiz SSR	101	104.8	104.0
Tadzhik SSR	103	106.5	103.1
Armenian SSR	102	107.5	103.9
Turkmen SSR	102	102.5	100.9
Estonian SSR	102	102.1	102.1

The technical and economic production indicators and the quality of the output produced improved somewhat. Profit increased.

The proportion of output in the top quality category in the overall volume of industrial production totaled 15.5 percent. The series production of 3,500 new types of industrial output was assimilated and initiated.

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in 1981	1981 as Percentage of 1980
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1325	102
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million tons	609	100.9
Gas, billion cubic meters	465	107
Coal, million tons	704	98
Steel, million tons	149	100.4
Rolled ferrous metal (finished) million tons	103	100.1
Steel pipes, million tons	18.3	100.5
Iron ore, million tons	242	99.1
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	26.0	103
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units), thousand tons	504	107
Sulfuric acid, million tons	24.1	105

Caustic soda, million tons	2.8	100.1
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tons	4.1	112
Chemical fibers and yarns, million tons	1.2	103
Motor vehicle tires, millions	60.5	100.7
Synthetic detergents, million tons	1.1	106
Turbines, million kilowatts	15.6	80
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	53.2	103
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	2043	105
Including those with digital program control, thousands	10.0	113
Forge and press machinery, million rubles	596	106
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts for them, billion rubles	5.6	107
Computer hardware and spare parts, billion rubles	5.0	110
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	198	99
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	712	98
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.4	104
Mainline diesel locomotives, million horsepower	3.8	98
Mainline electric locomotives, million horsepower	3.5	102
Mainline freightcars, thousands	61.0	97
Motor vehicles, thousands	2197	99.9
Of which:		
Trucks	786.6	100
Passenger cars	1324	99.8
Buses	86.9	102
Tractors, million horsepower	47.9	102
Agricultural machinery, billion rubles	2.8	104
Machinery for livestock raising and fodder production, billions of rubles	2.1	104

Grain harvesting combines, thousands	106	91
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	9.6	106
Excavators, thousands	42.3	100.8
Commercial timber (not counting kolkhoz procurements), million cubic meters	274	99.7
Paper, million tons	5.4	102
Cement, million tons	127	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters of articles produced	123	101
Slate, billion standard pieces	7.5	102
Textiles of all types, billion square meters	11.0	102
Sewn goods, billion rubles	24.1	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.6	102
Leather footwear, million pairs	739	99.5
Meat -- in all, million tons	15.2	101
including industrially processed meat	9.2	100.7
Sausage products, million tons	3.1	99.2
Edible fish produce, including canned fish, billion rubles	5.1	103
Animal fats, million tons	1.2	95
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent, million tons	25.7	100.9
Granulated sugar, million tons	9.5	94
Vegetable oil, million tons	2.6	98
Confectionery, million tons	4.0	102
Natural tea (good quality), thousand tons	186	106
Canned food, billion standard cans	15.9	104
Clocks and watches, millions	68.6	103
China, earthenware and enamel crockery, million rubles	773	104
High-quality tableware (glass and crystal), billion rubles	1.1	111
Radio receivers, millions	8.7	103

Television sets, millions	8.2	109
of which color sets	2.7	120
Refrigerators, millions	5.9	100.2
Washing machines, millions	3.9	103
Motor cycles and motor scooters, millions	1.1	100.4
Furniture, billion rubles	6.4	105

The annual plan for gas extraction and for the production of instruments, automation and computer equipment, tractors, certain types of agricultural machines, chemical plant protection agents, detergents, sewn goods, high-grade crockery, furniture and a number of other consumer goods was overfulfilled.

Production associations and enterprises in individual sectors failed to fulfill their plans for the total volume of output, labor productivity, growth, reduction of prime production costs and accumulations and the targets of scientific and technical programs. The plans for coal extraction and for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and yarn, freightcars, timber, paper, textiles, leather footwear, meat and animal fat were not fulfilled. Production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and certain others did not ensure in full the delivery of output to customers in accordance with the agreements concluded and the orders adopted for execution.

II. Agriculture

Under extremely unfavorable weather conditions kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers did great work to provide the country with agricultural products.

Significant successes were achieved by the field workers of the Kazakh SSR, a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia, the Uzbek SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Tadzhik SSR, the Lithuanian SSR and the Armenian SSR.

State grain resources fully ensure that the country's population is provided with bread and bread products.

Cotton growers obtained a good harvest. The gross yield of raw cotton totaled 9.6 million tons. Last year 60.6 million tons of sugar beets (industrial), 4.6 million tons of sunflowers, 72.0 million tons of potatoes and 25.6 million tons of vegetables were harvested.

Great work has been done to lay the foundations of the next harvest. Winter crops for grain have been sown on 35.5 million hectares, fall plowing was carried out on 117.3 million hectares and considerable areas received water supply irrigation. Preparatory work has been developed for spring sowing -- kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been provided with seeds of spring crops, and on the majority of them the seeds have been brought up to sowing condition and the mass repair of agricultural equipment is underway, and mineral and organic fertilizers are being carted into the fields.

The numbers of productive livestock on all categories of farms totaled (millions of head):

	On 1 January	
	1981	1982
Cattle	115.1	115.7
including cows	43.4	43.6
Hogs	73.4	73.2
Sheep and goats	147.5	148.0

Production of livestock-raising products is characterized by the following data:

	1976-1980 (annual average)	1980	1981
Meat (slaughter weight), million tons	14.8	15.1	15.2
Milk, million tons	92.7	90.9	88.5
Eggs, billions	63.1	67.9	70.9
Wool (physical weight), thousand tons	441	443	454

State purchases of livestock-raising products totaled:

	1976-1980 (annual average)	1980	1981
Livestock and Poultry, million tons:			
Live weight	16.2	15.9	16.1
Slaughter weight	10.1	9.8	10.1
Milk, million tons	58.7	57.2	55.6
Eggs, billions	38.6	43.1	45.2

The set plan for egg purchases was overfulfilled, while those for milk, livestock and poultry were underfulfilled.

Further development of agricultural production was realized on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. At the start of 1982 there were approximately 10,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations and more than 500 agroindustrial and agricultural production associations in the country.

Production of agricultural produce increased in the subsidiary agriculture of industrial, construction and other enterprises and organizations, as well as on the population's private subsidiary plots. The practice of fattening livestock under agreements between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and citizens is spreading.

Throughout the range of work R37 billion, or 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy, was invested in the development of agriculture. Some R31 billion was channeled into the construction of production projects.

Agriculture was supplied with 268,000 trucks and specialized vehicles, 352,000 tractors with a total capacity of 29 million horsepower, 105,000 grain-harvesting combines, 11,500 potato-harvesting combines, 5,600 beet-harvesting combines, 42,800 silage-harvesting combines, 9,600 cotton-picking machines, 81,600 tractor-mowers, 36,400 pickup balers, 3,600 units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal, 16,500 sprinkling machines and installations and much other equipment. The plan for the supply of the majority of types of equipment was fulfilled.

Agriculture received (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) 19.2 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or 406,000 tons more than in 1980, and 617,000 tons of chemical fodder additives, or 98,000 tons more.

The plan for the supply of plows and tractor stubble cleaners, grain-harvesting combines and mineral fertilizers was underfulfilled.

Reforestation work was carried out in forests of state significance over an area of 2.1 million hectares, including planting and sowing of trees over an area of 1.1 million hectares. Forestry organization was carried out on 47.3 million hectares.

III. Transportation and Communication

Freight turnover for all forms of transport in 1981 totaled 6.3 trillion ton-kilometers, an increase of 2.3 percent over 1980. Passenger turnover reached 926 billion passenger-kilometers, a 4-percent increase.

Freight turnover and freight shipments by individual forms of transport are characterized by the following data:

	Fulfilled in 1981	1981 As Percentage of 1980
Freight Turnover -- Billions of Ton-Kilometers		
Railroad transport	3,507	102
General-purpose river transport	255	104
General-purpose motor transport	140	106
Pipeline transport (pipelines for oil and petroleum products)	1,263	104
Freight Shipments -- Million Tons		
Railroad transport	3,746	100.9
General-purpose river transport	595	105
General-purpose motor transport	6,631	103
Pipeline transport (pipelines for oil and petroleum products)	638	101

In railroad transport the freight shipments plan was fulfilled. The labor productivity of workers employed on shipments, freight train locomotive and car productivity and freight train speeds increased; average freightcar turnaround time was reduced.

Maritime transport overfulfilled the shipment plans in overseas and internal shipping. Compared with 1980, shipments increased 12 and 3 percent, respectively. The volume of loading and unloading work increased 8 percent, and freight shipments in containers 4 percent.

General-purpose river transport fulfilled the plan for shipments of freight and passengers.

Pipeline transport fulfilled the plan for freight turnover and pumping of oil and petroleum products.

General-purpose motor transport fulfilled the freight shipments plan. The volume of centralized shipments increased 3 percent. Passenger shipments by general-purpose buses increased 2 percent, and paid runs by light taxis 7 percent.

Air transport overfulfilled the plan for passenger shipments, passenger turnover, the total volume of shipments and work on servicing sectors of the national economy by air. Some 109 million passengers were conveyed. Chemical work was carried out from the air in agriculture and forestry over an area of 100 million hectares.

There were serious shortcomings in the work of transport, above all railroad transport. The needs of the national economy for shipments of a number of very important types of freight, as well as passengers, were not met in full. The freight turnover plan was underfulfilled.

Communications enterprises fulfilled the plan for the volume of output; the increase totaled 5 percent compared with the previous year. The plan for increasing the length of telephone channels on intercity lines and the capacities of city and village telephone exchanges and for the comprehensive mechanization of principal mail enterprises was fulfilled. The network of radio broadcasting and television stations was extended; 87 percent of the country's population has the opportunity to receive the first television channel, and 60 percent of the population two or more channels.

A troposphere line of communication was organized between the USSR and India.

IV. Capital Construction

Approximately (200) major new state industrial enterprises were commissioned in 1981. The modernization, enlargement and retooling of existing enterprises were carried out on a wide scale. A large number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool establishments and other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

Some 10.5 gigawatts' capacity was commissioned in the power industry. The Azerbaijan GRES in Minchegaur was commissioned. The Mary GRES in the Turkmen SSR reached its full design capacity of 1.26 gigawatts. New power units were commissioned at a number of existing AESes.

In the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry major capacities were commissioned at the Kirishinefteorgsintez production association in Leningradskaya Oblast, the Gorkneft-Eorgsintez production association, the Lisichanskiy oil refinery in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, the Mozyrskiy oil refinery in Gomelskaya Oblast and Baku's 22d CPSU Congress oil refinery; capacities for the production of new motor vehicle tires were increased at the Chimkentskiy rubber-asbestos combine and the Nizhnekamskshina production association.

In the gas industry the construction of the third phase of the Mubarekskiy gas complex for the construction and processing of natural gas was completed ahead of schedule and new pipelines and particular sections of pipelines were commissioned.

In the coal industry capacities for the extraction of 5 million tons of coal were commissioned. The 3 million-ton Dolzhanskaya-Kapitalnaya coal mine and a group enriching factory to process 6.8 million tons of coal per year were commissioned in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast.

In ferrous metallurgy the Altayskiy byproduct coke plant was commissioned, as were capacities for the extraction of iron ore and production of concentrate at the Olenegorskiy mining and enriching combine in Murmanskaya Oblast and the Yuzhnyy mining and enriching combine in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, capacities for the extraction of iron ore at the Mikhaylovskiy mining and enriching combine in Kurskaya Oblast and the Kovdorskiy mining and enriching combine in Murmanskaya Oblast, and capacities for the production of cold rolled carbon steels at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant; capacities for the production of pig iron, steel, rolled ferrous metals and steel pipes were increased.

In nonferrous metallurgy the capacities of a number of existing enterprises were increased.

In the chemical industry the Tomsk chemical plant was commissioned, as were capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers and the raw materials for them at the Bereznikovskiy nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the Pridonskiy chemical plant and the Permnefteorgsintez and Tolyattiazot production associations. The construction of a major national economic complex was completed -- the Tolyatti-Odessa main ammonia pipeline, which is over 2,400 km long.

Capacities for the production of synthetic resins and plastics increased.

In machine building the construction of projects in the second phase of the Kama association for the production of large-capacity trucks was completed. The Kama truck plant was brought up to its full design capacity -- 150,000 diesel trucks per year. There was an increase in capacities for the production of steam turbines, mainline freight cars, AC electric motors, chemical equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, spare parts for motor vehicles and tractors, agricultural machines and spare parts for them and other types of output.

In the timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry capacities for the production of pulp, paper, lumber, chipboard and furniture increased.

In the construction materials industry capacities were commissioned for the production of asbestos cement sheets, ceramic tiles, soft roofing materials and prefabricated ferroconcrete structures.

In light industry new enterprises for the production of consumer goods were commissioned, including phase two of the cotton spinning factory in Dolina, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast, the Kiev felt factory, a knitted outerwear factory in Ordzhonikidze, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, and the Nakhichevanskaya knitted underwear factory, as were large capacities at the Makeyevskaya cotton spinning factory, the Rubezhanskaya hosiery factory, Tiraspol's cotton textile production association and the Ungenskiy carpet combine in the Moldavian SSR. Capacities for the production of sewn goods and chinaware at existing enterprises were increased. In the food and meat and dairy industry an oil extraction plant in Kasan, Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, a meat combine in Shumikha, Kurganskaya Oblast, the Dubnovskiy cheese plant in Rovenskaya Oblast, dairy plants in Ashkhabad and Lipetsk and many others were commissioned. Capacities for the production of confectionery, meat and whole-milk products at existing enterprises were increased.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad is continuing successfully. The construction and commissioning of the Lena-Kuperma railroad line, which is 261 km long, were completed ahead of schedule.

In agriculture stockraising facilities, mechanized livestock units and livestock housing complexes with 9.3 million places and poultry housing facilities with 12 million places were commissioned. Poultry unit capacities increased by 6.3 million laying hens, poultry meat unit capacities increased by over 100 million birds per year and the capacities of a number of other facilities increased.

Some 660,000 hectares of irrigated and 700,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Water supplies were provided for about 4 million hectares of pastures.

Capital investment in the national economy from all sources of financing totaled about R138 billion, an increase of 3 percent over 1980.

Over R23 billion was invested in the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

The amount of uncompleted construction in relation to the annual volume of capital investments declined slightly.

In 1981 all state contracting construction and installation organizations had their activity planned and assessed in terms of the commodity construction output indicator, which characterizes the end results of these organizations' work. The total volume of commodity construction output was R60 billion.

The total amount of contact work fulfilled by both state construction and installation organizations and interfarm organizations showed an increase of 2 percent over 1980.

Labor productivity in construction increased. This accounted for almost all the increase in the volume of construction and installation work.

The further improvement of the technical standard of construction continued last year. The introduction of progressive structures, materials and industrial processes expanded.

Substantial shortcomings occurred in capital construction. The requisite concentration of capital investments on a number of construction projects and facilities scheduled for completion was not ensured. Consequently, the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities was underfulfilled. The plans for commodity construction output and labor productivity growth were not fulfilled.

V. Improvement of People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The measures envisaged by the plan for 1981 as part of the program for social development and the improvement of the people's well-being adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress were implemented.

The targets for the growth of real per capita income, of the average monthly wages of workers and employees, of kolkhoz members' remuneration and of social consumption funds were fulfilled.

Real per capita income increased 3.3 percent over the course of the year.

The average monthly money wages of workers and employees in the national economy totaled R172.5, as against R168.9 in 1980.

Kolkhoz members' remuneration increased 4 percent.

Payments and benefits received by the population from the social consumption funds totaled R122 billion and increased by R5 billion over the course of the year.

The wages of workers and employees, plus payments and benefits from the social consumption funds, increased from R233 to R238.

The payment of long-service bonuses to personnel engaged in the basic activity of railroad transportation and contract construction organizations continued to be introduced region by region of the country. Monthly wage bonuses for continuous service were introduced for certain categories of physicians. The remuneration of certain other categories of personnel was increased.

Measures for the protection and improvement of working conditions and the fuller utilization of working time were carried out in all sectors of the national economy.

Pensions were improved. Minimum pensions fixed by the USSR law "On State Pensions" for old age, invalidity and the loss of a breadwinner were increased; old age pensions were instituted for women with an incomplete work record who have given birth to five or more children and raised them to the age of 8. As a result of the implementation of the envisaged measures the material position of about 14 million pensioners has improved.

Measures were implemented to step up state aid to families with children.

In the country's eastern and northern regions partially paid leave has been introduced for working mothers to look after a child under the age of 1 year, and at the same time unpaid leave is extended until the child reaches the age of 18 months, and the size of the state's one-time payment on the birth of a child has been increased. An additional 3 days of paid leave has been introduced everywhere for working women with two or more children under 12 years of age.

The introduction of the free provision of textbooks to general education school pupils continued. As of 1 September 1981 pupils in the sixth and seventh grades, as well as pupils in the first through fifth grades, received them.

The further extinguishing of debts from internal state loans took place.

The population's investments in savings banks increased by R9 billion.

State and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover totaled R283.6 billion and increased by R11.8 billion in comparable prices compared with 1980. The year's plan for retail commodity turnover was overfulfilled.

The increase in the sale of individual commodities in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	Sold in 1981 As Percentage of 1980
Bread products	101
Meat and meat products	101
Fish and fish products	103
Animal fat	97
Vegetable oil	101
Margarine	105
Wholemilk produce	102
Cheese	101
Eggs	105
Sugar	102
Confectionery	102
Tea	103

Potatoes	97
Vegetables	101
Fruit and citrus fruit	102
Clothing, underwear and textiles	106
Knitted articles	106
Hosiery	102
Leather footwear	109
China and earthenware and enamel and glass tableware	108
Soap and synthetic detergents	102
Furniture	108
Refrigerators	102
Washing machines	102
Electric vacuum cleaners	105
Clocks and watches	101
Cameras	100
Motorcycles and motor scooters	101
Bicycles and mopeds	99
Radio receivers	92
Television sets	100
including color sets	107
Tape recorders	110
Passenger cars	115

While there was an increase in commodity turnover, the population's mounting demand for certain foodstuffs and industrial goods was still not fully satisfied.

The volume of consumer services offered to the population increased 6.1 percent compared with 1980, which includes a 6.9-percent increase in rural areas. The plan for the volume of sale of consumer services was fulfilled.

The stability of monetary circulation ensured a further boost to the country's economy and an increase in retail commodity turnover and the services offered to the population.

State and cooperative enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and the population constructed 2 million new, well-appointed apartments with a total area of 106 million square meters, including about 30 million square meters in rural areas. The housing conditions of approximately 10 million people were improved. General education schools for 1.1 million pupils, preschool institutions with over 550,000 places, hospitals with 61,000 beds, mobile health center institutions for 120,000 visits per shift and many other establishments were commissioned using all sources of financing. At the same time the plan for the construction of apartment blocks and sociocultural establishments for the country as a whole was underfulfilled, as it was also by individual union republics, ministries and departments.

Work was done on the further provision of amenities for population centers. Some 1.9 million apartments, including 0.6 million in rural areas, were supplied with gas. In the cities of Brest and (Poti) trolleybus routes were opened. The first section of the subway in Yerevan and new line sectors in Leningrad and Kiev were commissioned.

A broad program of measures was implemented for the rational utilization of natural resources and the conservation of the environment. Capital investments for these purposes totaled R1.8 billion. Work continued on halting the discharge of polluted sewage into the Black Sea, the Azov Sea, the Baltic, the Caspian and the country's other expanses of water.

National education, science and culture were further developed. Over 100 million people were covered by various types of instruction, including 44.3 million people studying in general education schools; 4.1 million in vocational and technical training establishments, including 2.2 million in secondary vocational and technical schools; 4.6 million in secondary specialized training establishments; and 5.3 million in VUZes.

In 1981 over 5 million young men and women graduated from secondary educational establishments, 1.4 million of them without a break from production work.

There are now 11.3 million students in extended-day schools and groups, which is 5 percent more than last year.

Some 15 million children attend permanent preschool institutions. Some 4.8 million children are served by seasonal children's institutions, and of these 1.6 million are under school age.

The number of scientific workers totaled 1.4 million.

Some 1.1 million people were admitted to VUZes, while 1.5 million were admitted to secondary specialized educational establishments, with 0.9 million or 37 percent being admitted to evening and extramural departments of VUZes and technical colleges.

In 1981 some 2.1 million specialists were sent out into the national economy, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

Over the course of the year the vocational and technical educational establishments trained 2.6 million young skilled workers, and some 3 million people were admitted to these establishments, including about 850,000 people to secondary vocational and technical colleges.

By the end of last year the population included 149 million people with higher or secondary (complete and incomplete) education. About 85 percent of the employed population had such education.

Over 42 million people were trained in new professions through training in courses, groups and individual tuition at enterprises, institutions, organizations and kolkhozes and improved their qualifications at institutes, faculties, courses and further training schools.

The country's population is served by about 330,000 libraries of all kinds (mass, scientific, educational, technical and others), with a book stock of about 4.7 billion copies.

In 1981 some 1.9 billion books and brochures were published.

Over 151,000 art exhibitions operated in the country and the number of cinema visits over the year totaled 4.2 billion.

Medical services and the population's organized leisure were expanded. The number of doctors of all specialities rose by 32,000 over the year and totaled over 1 million.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, and leisure centers and bases increased by 40,000, while the number of places at tourist bases increased by 4,000. Some 58 million working people and members of their families were treated or vacationed at sanatoriums, leisure institutions and tourist bases, 33 million of these on tourist routes and bases. The number of those taking part in excursions was 177 million.

During the summer about 26 million children and adolescents vacationed at pioneer or school camps or tourist excursion bases or spent the summer period in resort areas with children's institutions.

The physical culture movement is acquiring an increasingly mass base and over 28 million holders of the ready for labor and defense complex badge were trained.

The Soviet Union's population as of 1 January 1982 was 268.8 million.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration.

UZBEKISTAN PLAN STATISTICS, SUCCESS REPORTED

LD270704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Directorate of the Uzbek SSR today announced the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the republic for 1981.

The working people of Uzbekistan during the past year achieved a further growth in social production and its effectiveness. The pace of development was ahead of schedule for ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, machine-tool building and metal working. There was a considerable increase in the output of consumer goods: They registered more than R250 million above the plan. Agricultural workers put in good work: They procured more than 6 million tons of cotton for the state. The plan for the production of other agricultural products was also overfullfilled. Successfully developing were people's education, science and culture; the program for growth in the people's well-being was implemented consistently.

KISILEV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIA ECONOMIC ACKTIV

LD25315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Another union republic, Belorussia, has adopted socialist pledges for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Socialist pledges were discussed and adopted at a meeting of the party economic aktiv of Belorussia. A report was read by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee.

A delegation from the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, led by Griskevicius, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting. An agreement was signed on competition between the working people of Belorussia and Lithuania for 1982.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN DAIRY PRODUCTION -- In accordance with decisions made during the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum, 90,000 tons of dairy products are expected to be obtained in the Turkmen SSR this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Jan 82 GF]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON SPRING FIELDWORK

PM051107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Unattributed reports: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures for the Preparation and Implementation of Spring Fieldwork in 1982."

With a view to ensuring timely, high quality implementation of spring fieldwork in 1982, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instruct the union republic communist party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR MInistry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Tsentrosoyuz, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders to ensure the implementation of spring fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises to a high agrotechnological standard in 1982, and to this end:

To adopt additional measures to ensure that kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are fully supplied with high quality seed and planting material and to complete their preparation and bring them into good condition for sowing; to direct particular attention to the utilization of all available seed of new zonal varieties and other promising varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops; to establish proper monitoring of the condition of seed and planting materials;

To ensure that fodder crop sowings are assigned to mechanized teams and units, equipping them with the necessary hardware and fertilizers to obtain high yields; to adopt measures to ensure the additional incorporation in seed reserves of all available grain from peas and other pulse crops suitable for sowing for fodder purposes;

To implement a range of agrotechnological measures in cultivating hayfields and pastures in order to considerably increase their productivity;

Alongside the implementation of measures to increase the yield of sugar beet, flax and other industrial crops, to ensure that the sowings of these crops are sited in areas which guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the sale to the state of output from the aforementioned industrial crops;

To implement measures aimed at ensuring the most rational, economical utilization of material resources on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises during the spring fieldwork period;

To increase the efficiency of utilization on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of organic and mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents and all irrigated and drained lands;

To adopt measures to complete the preparation of the machine and tractor pool for the spring fieldwork so as to ensure that no later than 2 weeks before the start of the spring sowing tractors, soil cultivating and sowing machines and gas trucks and other transport facilities are in full readiness; to implement in good time on kolkhozes and sovkhozes work on repairing and cleaning intrafarm land reclamation networks and installations, sprinkling and irrigating machines and installations and pumping equipment and on carrying out irrigation to wash land and ensure moisture supply; to speed up the repair of machines for fodder procurement, grain harvesting combines and other harvesting machinery; to direct special attention to the quality of repair of tractors, combines and other agricultural machines and equipment; to make full use of available capacities at the repair shops of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and selkhoztekhnika enterprises, organizing two-shift work at these enterprises;

To staff farms with machine operator cadres for two-shift work by machine and tractor units; to ensure the introduction on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of leading methods for the utilization of machinery and the wide launching of socialist competition among agricultural machine operators for the attainment of the highest labor productivity while ensuring high quality work;

To ensure proper organization on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises of public catering and cultural, consumer and medical services during the spring fieldwork.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are instructed:

To determine the regions and farms where agricultural crops will be cultivated by industrial techniques in 1982;

To ensure the targeted allocation to those regions and farms of the necessary machinery, high quality seed, mineral fertilizers, herbicides, toxic chemicals and other material and technical resources;

To launch, before the start of the fieldwork, extensive training of machine operators and agricultural specialists in the methods of cultivating agricultural crops by industrial techniques.

Permission is granted to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika to make changes in February-May 1982, by agreement with the Ministry of Railways and union of Ministers and depending on the conditions which emerge, to the schedules for the delivery to agriculture in individual union republics of tractors, agricultural machines and mineral fertilizers on the basis of funds allocated for the first and second quarters of 1982, and to the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products as necessary, by agreement with the USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of Railways, to make amendments to railroad schedules for freight shipments of petroleum products with a view to preventing interruptions in the supply of fuel and lubricants to agriculture.

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to ensure the delivery of petroleum products to agriculture and water resources in the first 6 months of 1982 for the implementation of spring fieldwork (on the basis of the funds allocated for that period) regardless of their quarterly distribution.

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are instructed to approve a monthly schedule, in February-June 1982, for the shipment of fuel and lubricants necessary for the implementation of spring fieldwork.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR-Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and their local organs are instructed:

To adopt urgent measures to speed up the shipment of fuel and lubricants to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enteprises, with a view to creating on every farm before the start of the spring fieldwork stocks of petroleum products in sufficient quantity to ensure uniterrupted work by the machine and tractor pool in the spring fieldwork period;

To eliminate existing shortcomings in the expenditure of fuel and lubricants, ensure their efficient utilization and improve the organization of norm-setting, accounting for and storage of petroleum products;

To elaborate and implement measures to ensure the preservation and prevent the overexpenditure of fuel and lubricants on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and other ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to ensure preferential delivery in the first 6 months of 1982 to agriculture and water resources and enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, on the basis of the funds allocated for 1982, of agricultural machines and other material and technical resources and, on the basis of the range agreed with the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, of spare parts for tractors, trucks, soil cultivating and sowing machines, machines for the transportation of perishable freight, excavators, earth-moving and construction machinery and power pumping equipment, and also of automobile and tractor electrical equipment and batteries, ball couplings [tulochna-rolikovaya tsep], rubber components and roller bearings in the quantities and in accordance with the schedules laid down by the resolution.

Particular attention is directed to the equitable delivery of spare parts to republics, krays and oblasts.

The USSR Gossnab and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to ensure the delivery to agriculture in the first 6 months of 1982 of at least 50 percent of the annual totals of commercial timber and sawn lumber.

Additional materials, equipment and machines are allocated for the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Industrial ministries and departments are also set targets for the additional manufacture and delivery to agriculture of spare parts for tractors, trucks, agricultural machines, tractor trailers, excavators and construction and road-building machines, as well as various types of machines, equipment, materials and accessories.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika is instructed to distribute materials, equipment and machines among consumers by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is to distribute nematocides and common salt allocated in accordance with the present resolution.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are set a target for the manufacture and delivery to procurement and trade organizations of wooden box kits for the packaging of fruit and vegetables and clapboards for barrels, while the Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure the provision of freightcars for the transportation of these kits and clapboards and of returnable fruit and vegetable packaging on presentation of viable loads.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz are instructed to adopt measures to prevent losses of packaging materials for packing fruit and vegetables during their storage and transportation, and also to implement measures ensuring the rational utilization and creation of the necessary stocks of these packaging materials at procurement organizations.

The Ministry of Railways and ministries supplying mineral fertilizers and the raw materials for their production are instructed to adopt measures to step up the shipment of this output, with a view to ensuring the timely delivery of mineral fertilizers to agriculture by the start of the 1982 spring fieldwork.

The USSR Gossnab and the ministries concerned are instructed to deliver on a priority basis in 1982 (regardless of the fulfillment of the production plan), in accordance with the stocks allocated, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, pipes, materials, semifinished articles and accessories to enterprises producing tractors, trucks, trailers, earth-moving machinery, agricultural machines and spare parts, including output manufactured under additional targets set by the present resolution.

The USSR Gosbank is granted permission, if necessary, to grant individual kolkhozes short-term credit, up to 1 November 1982, to pay for the cost of spare parts and materials needed for repair purposes, operations for the reapir and technical servicing of the machine and tractor pool and trucks and mechanized agricultural and transport operations, to pay for the cost of petroleum products and fodder, expenditure associated with the exchange of seed (including transportation) and the cost of seed allocated from state resources, mineral fertilizers, herbicides and toxic chemicals and for the purchase of young livestock and poultry, and also for kolkhoz members' work payment. Under the long-term credit plan, the USSR Gosbank is permitted, as an exception, to grant long-term credit in 1982 to individual sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, enterprises and organizations of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and associations of the Scyuzselkhimiya association of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture for expenditure on the construction and modernization of stores for mineral fertilizers, machine yards, open parking places for tractors and trucks with checking, refueling and washing points, shops for the assembly of agricultural machinery delivered from the supplying plants in nonassembled form and stations and points for technical servicing over and above the volume of capital investments established for 1982, as local materials and technical resources are sought out; and the all-union bank for financing capital investments is permitted to grant the aforementioned long-term credit to sovkhozes of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry in 1982.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is instructed to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the uninterrupted supply of electricity to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, as well as enterprises in the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika's system which are engaged in the repair of machinery for the spring fieldwork.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet are instructed to ensure the priority (according to plan) provision of freightcars, ships and containers for the shipment of machine (including trucks, motor and tractor trailers and semitrailers), equipment, spare parts, bearings, tires, rolled metal products, lumber and construction materials, petroleum products, calcium carbide, structures for construction, mineral fertilizers, feed salt, feed phosphates, pesticides and other materials necessary for the preparation and implementation of the spring fieldwork and to establish monitoring of the movement by railroads and waterways of trains and ships carrying freight dispatched to agriculture and for the construction of irrigation and drainage systems and projects.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are permitted in 1982, as an exception, to bring in tractor and machine operators from industrial, transport and other enterprises, institutions and organizations to carry out spring fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises which are experiencing a shortage of machine operators, on the terms provided for in the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 231, 21 April 1971.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is instructed to provide clarification on work payments for tractor and machine operators coopted for spring fieldwork on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises on the terms in force in 1981.

Union republic and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to adopt immediate measures to speed up the dispatch from railroad stations of all freight intended for the Selkhozkhimiya and Selkhoztekhnika associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, agricultural and water resources organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and industrial and transport enterprises and organizations, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, will make every effort to successfully fulfill tasks in the further development of agriculture in 1982 and will adopt measures to ensure the timely preparation of farms' material and technical base and the implementation of spring fieldwork to a high agrotechnological standard.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM251113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Spring"]

[Text] Spring will soon be calling farmers out into the fields. The better they prepare for the sowing, the more generous the grainfields will be. Experienced grain growers organize in good time all that is necessary to carry out the fieldwork. Success is usually achieved wherever skillful use is made of the farm's internal reserves and of the help from the state.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures to Prepare For and Carry Out the Spring Fieldwork in 1982." This important document is further evidence of the constant concern shown by the party and the state for the further development of agriculture. It defines specific measures to enable kolkhozes and sovkhozes to complete their preparations for the spring in a well-organized fashion and to carry out the sowing to high agrotechnical standards.

Every day must now be used with the greatest effectiveness. After all, arable farmers have a great deal of work to perform before the start of the sowing: They must complete equipment repairs, clean the seed, procure fertilizers, carry out snow retention measures and organize the tending of winter crops.

It has long been a saying in the countryside that "what you sow, you shall reap." Many farms are laying in choice grain for sowing. Thus the grain growers of Lithuania, Belorussia and Bryanskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts have brought a considerable quantity of the sowing material up to first- and second-class condition. However, that is not the case everywhere. There is still much substandard seed in the Azerbaijan SSR and Vladimirskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts. It is important for agricultural organs to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes right now with the full quantity of good seed. Better use must be made of the stocks of promising new zoned varieties of grain and hybrids, and their safekeeping must be monitored.

The 26th CPSU Congress drew special attention to the creation of a firm fodder base on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This task is being resolved more successfully wherever fodder production has been specialized and the same concern is shown for the cultivation of fodder crops as for the cultivation of grain. To obtain big harvests in the fodder fields, it is necessary to assign the areas sown with the crops to mechanized teams and links, to allocate equipment and fertilizers to the teams and to use as seed peas and other pulse crops suitable for sowing. Hayfields and pastures must not be forgotten -- constant tending considerably increases the land's productivity.

Practice shows that farms derive considerable advantages from using industrial techniques. These ensure an increased yield and sharply reduce expenditure of manpower and resources. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution stipulates that the rayons and farms that are to cultivate crops using these techniques this year must be determined in advance and supplied with equipment, seed, fertilizers, herbicides and other material and technical facilities. Machine operators and specialists must be trained in agrotechnical methods before the start of the fieldwork, which will help secure high-end results in industrially-farmed fields.

The weight of ears of wheat and the yield of other crops depends to a great extent on the time and quality of sowing. Machine operators have the main say here. The guarantee of successful work by them is reliably repaired equipment. Repairs are going better this year than they did last season. Thus 9 out of every 10 tractors on the farms of Latvia, Estonia and Khersonskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts are now ready. People in Ivanovskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts are completing the preparation of sowing and soil cultivation implements. But many machines are waiting to be repaired in a number of rayons of Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Irkutskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts. Fuller use must be made of the workshop capacities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agricultural Enterprises. Two-shift working must be organized in them to ensure that tractors, soil cultivation and other machines and transport facilities are completely ready a fortnight before the start of the sowing; and the repair of fodder procurement equipment, grain combines and other harvesting machinery must be expedited, with special attention being paid to the quality of repairs.

It is planned to ship a considerable quantity of new equipment and spare parts from plant production lines to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the beginning of spring. It is the duty of agricultural machine building and automotive industry enterprise collectives to fulfill orders from the countryside within the deadlines laid down by the resolution and to ship parts evenly to the various republics, krays and oblasts, and transport workers must deliver freight to farms on time. The delivery of fuels and lubricants brooks no delay. Sufficient must be laid in to ensure uninterrupted work by the machine pool during the sowing.

The state is not stinting on resources for giving additional aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is one of the main duties of farm leaders and specialists and all rural working people to make rational, thrifty use of material resources, fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents and irrigated and drained land. The phenomena whereby equipment is cannibalized and prematurely written off, repairable parts are junked, fertilizers are carelessly stored and thereby spoiled, and fuel expenditure is not checked must not be tolerated. Each such instance must receive a principled assessment and the culprits must be strictly penalized.

The period of the preparations for and carrying out of the sowing campaign are a major test for party organizations and rural communists. Together with farm specialists, they must display concern for machine operators' training, instruct them in leading methods of equipment operation and formulate in advance the conditions of socialist competition and moral and material incentives to achieve the greatest labor productivity and high work quality. Public catering and cultural and consumer and medical services for people working in the fields must be organized on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

The more funds are invested in agriculture, the more urgent becomes the problem of the return on those funds -- of increasing output, reducing prime cost and improving production profitability. It is farmers' duty to prepare for the spring in exemplary fashion and to carry out the fieldwork to high agrotechnical standards. This will make it possible to lay a reliable foundation for the harvest and to fulfill more successfully the targets of the second year of the 5-year plan for the sale to the state of output from fields and livestock units.

WATER RESOURCES OFFICIAL ON RIVER DIVERSION PLANS

PM251053 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[APN "Transcript" by G. Manakov of comments by Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources: "And the Irtysh Will Flow South"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress decisions set the ambitious task of carrying out preliminary scientific and planning work on diverting the waters of Siberian rivers to southern regions of the country.

A "feasibility study of the first stage of the diversion of the flow of Siberian rivers to central Asia and Kazakhstan" is now ready.

Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-Zade, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology scientific and technical commission for the territorial redistribution of water resources and USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, comments on this work.

Supplying the public and the national economy with sufficient fresh water of the requisite quality is a major problem of our time.

Vast areas in the south of the country, while enjoying abundant sunshine, have an acute water shortage. The local water resources of the vast central Asian region of the USSR, which is situated in a climatological zone of acute draught, are on the verge of complete exhaustion.

Scientists long ago put forward the idea of using part of the flow of norhtern and Siberian rivers in regions with meager water resources. Years of studying the rivers of the Kara Sea Basin and west Siberia revealed that they discharge a total of 1,350 cubic kilometers a year. Water consumption by the region's industry, power sector and municipal services, the amount of water supplied to urban and rural domestic consumers and other purposes come to around 9 cubic kilometers a year -- a mere 0.7 percent of the annual ammount discharged into the ocean. Estimates have shown that even a small part of the total discharge could be used to irrigate 15-20 million hectares of uncultivated land in southern regions of the central Asian republics and Kazakhstan without causing much harm. This would make it possible to meet the full dietary requirements of more than 150 million people.

A long-term targeted program for the territorial redistribution of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers between west Siberia and the central Asian republics has been elaborated, taking into account the region's agricultural, water resources, industrial, power industry, social and economic problems in their totality and its potential for solving major all-union tasks. It is envisaged that it will take 30-40 years to complete.

For a long time now a variety of options for diverting the flow of Siberian rivers to southern regions have been proposed. But all these schemes have met with serious criticism from ecologists, geographers, economists and industrial and transport workers.

The diversion schemes includes sophisticated hydraulic works. What effect will their construction have on the environment or public health and water consumption? As a result of sharp changes in hydrological systems there could be serious disruptions. The possibility of "antirivers" and sections of river with current varying with the seasons cannot be discounted. This could lead to a situation where water supplies and domestic water consumption sites could be subjected to pollution.

It is also essential to consider the fact that water from northern rivers with its low mineral and trace element content could create a serious problem for people's health and also sharply reduce the self-cleaning capacity of bodies of water in southern regions. The tremendous distances covered by the diversion courses also dictates the sanitary and epidemiological research now being conducted on an enormous scale.

Right now, of a number of proposed options the most economical and the best is deemed to be the plan in which the main Siberian diversion canal (GKSP) begin at Tobolsk, which is on the lower reaches of the Tobal River. It is planned to take water from the Ob along a canal 320 km long from an area below the mouth of the Irtysh. Thereafter the water flows upstream.

Another option examined in the planning process involves the creation on the lower reaches of the Irtysh of a further three hydrosystems with a view to ensuring the supply of water from the Ob to the GKSP. This water supply system makes it possible to resolve simultaneously two very important water management tasks -- guaranteeing a water supply for the first and second phases of the diversion of Siberian water south through a single complex of hydraulic installations and ensuring stable optimal depths for water transport at any time of year along the entire 600 km length of the lower Irtysh.

From the Tobolsk hydrosystem the GKSP's course will run south along the right-hand side of the Tobol and Ubagan Valleys. After crossing the Turgayskiy watershed (the water here will be raised by five pumping stations by a total of 84 meters) the GKSP's course will continue south for 1,390 km from the Irtysh to bring the Siberian water to the Tegizskoye irrigation supply reservoir [nalivnoye vodokhranilishche] planned in this region. Then it turns slightly southeast, intersects the Syrdarya and emerges at the Amudarya.

To the west and east of the GKSP a whole system of main distribution canals will be laid for supplying water to the territorial production comlexes of the east Urals and central and southern Kazakhstan and also the irrigation and water supply systems of oblasts in the trans-urals, Kazakhstan and the central Asian republics.

In the long term it is planned to develop a scheme for extending the GKSP through the Karakum Desert and southwest Turkemia to areas of land which have long been irrigated and further on to the extremely arid subtropical regions of the Turkmen SSR.

The total length of the first section of the GKSP from the Irtysh to the Amudarya will be 2,230 km. Its width is planned to be 170-200 meters. Depths in varous sections will vary between 7 and 10 meters. The total volume of earthworks will be over 5.5 billion cubic meters and the volume of concrete and ferroconcrete work will exceed 14 billion cubic meters.

A drainage system is planned down the entire length of the channel to capture and use water seepage from it. Wide belts of trees are to be planted along both banks.

According to the plans for the first state, 23 cubic kolometers of water will be taken from the Ob, which represents 6 percent of its average annual flow. In the second stage of the diversion, it is envisaged that the amount of water taker will reach 60 cubic kilometers and more. It will take approximately between 12 and 15 years to complete construction of all the first-stage installations.

This scheme has many advantages. It will inflict minimal dammage on the Siberian envronment. The water levels in the middle and upper Ob and Irtysh will be maintained, and thus the changes to the nature environment of this region will be minimal.

Economic efficiency calculations show that capital investments in the diversion of Siberian waters to the south and their use will be recouped within 10 years.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS MINISTRY-UNION COLLEGIUM

LD251518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] An expanded joint session of the collegium of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Central Committee of the Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building Workers Union was held today. The results of last year's plan fulfillment were analyzed. Tasks for 1982 and the 5-year plan were determined in light of the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. Specific measures were mapped out to raise the efficiency of the industry, as were measures in the field of the intensificaton of the work of the industry.

Taking part in the proceedings of the collegium were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab].

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS LIVESTOCK RESULTS

GF261712 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Central Council of Trade Unions and the Karakalpak Autonomous Party Committee have reviewed socialist emulation results for livestock during 1981.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek Council of Ministers and the [words indistinct] have decreed to award the Order of the Red Banner to Kashkadarinskaya, Samarkandskaya and Khorezmskaya Oblasts.

BRIEFS

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY -- The Uzbek Ministry of Agriculture has announced that Uzbek collective and state farms are being supplied with the machinery they need for preparing for the new season. Over 150,000 tractors and other agricultural machinery are currently in service in collective and state farms in the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Jan 82 GF]

INTERPLANETARY PROBES DRAW NEAR TO VENUS

LD260938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The third month of the flight by two Soviet interplanetary probes [stantsiya] to Venus is drawing to a close. They have covered 3/4 of the distance. At the beginning of March, with a short interval between the two, the probes will reach the vicinity of the planet. All systems are working normally. Space and solar radiation studies are being conducted during the flight. Twelve flights to Venus have already been carried out by Soviet scientists and photographs of the planet's surface and an analysis of its atmosphere have been made.

ESTONIAN FISHING KOLKHOZ DEVELOPS WATER PURIFIER

WA220930 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 9 Dec 91 p 1

[ETA report: "Caring About the Sea"]

[Text] The sea feeds the fishermen, and they in turn treat it attentively and respectfully.

The specialists of the "Okrober" fishing kolkhoz have set themselves the task of finding an effective means of purifying ship's water of harmful substances. They turned to scientists of the nature protection group of the Tartu State University physics faculty. And thus....

The ship is moored at the dock. A "cocktail" of diesel fuel, lubricating oil and water is poured into a special tank, the knife-switch is closed and, as if in a giant mixer, the mixture begins to bubble and foam. The foam collectors remove the impurities and deposit them in a tank, and within a short period of time it is possible to open the faucet of the apparatus, pour a glass of transparent water and drink it calmly.

The analysis shows that water containing 60-70 percent impurities is practically cleaned completely and distilled. The collected waste products of salts and oil are converted into fuel for the boilers.

In all, this equipment uses a current of 12 volts, small compared to its capacity of 100 watts. In essence, this would light one lamp. The device can also be used successfully in purifying the residual water from car washes. They will be useful for motor vehicle transport enterprises and petroleum bases.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALS -- Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- the publication of three new journals has been stated in the USSR. They will publish articles on problems of oceanology, physics, chemistry and scientific information. The first issues of the journals "TIKHOOKEANSKAYA GEOLOGIA" (PACIFIC GEOLOGY), "FIZICHESKAYA KHIMIYA" (PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY), and "POVERKHNOST" (SURFACE) are to be delivered to the readers within the next few days. As a TASS correspondent was told at the "Nauka" publishers, the number of special and popular-scientific publications in the USSR grows annually. Presently journals of almost 200 titles are issued. Practically every branch of knowledge has its special publication in this country. More than a half of the jourhals of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are issued also in English, French and other languages. Presently the academy issues journals with an aggregate volume of 20,000 signatures. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 22 Jan 82 LD]